Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Parlor Chairs and Rockers.

You can make home very beautiful at a trifling cost if you only learn how and where to buy.
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Deerfoot Farm Sausages,
R. I. Turkeys, Chickens and Ducklings.
All Kinds of Game.

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DEWET IN DANGER.

His Capture by General Knox Considered Imminent.

Great Battle in Progress in the Orange River Colony.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Evening Standard reports that a great fight is in progress between General Knox and General Dewet, near Ronxville (in the southeastern extremity of the Orange River Colony), and that the capture of General Dewet is considered imminent.

CONFIRMED BY KITCHENER.

Fight Still On After Several Boer Repulses.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The first despatch from General Kitchener in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, dated Bloemfontein, November 30, confirms the reports of fighting between General Pilcher and General Dewet, and adds that General Knox is in touch with General Dewet's force near Tafelberg, 12 miles north of Beethuli, that the Boers attacked Boshof November 28 and renewed the attack November 29, but were repulsed without British loss.

General Kitchener also reports that General Paget was fighting November 28 and 29 with the Viljoen and Erasmus commands and that he had driven the Boers to a position in the vicinity of Rietfontein. The British casualties were heavy. Colonel Lloyd and five other officers were wounded, five men were killed and 50 wounded.

CANADIAN TROOPS IN LONDON.

Received at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—During a course of sight-seeing here today the members of the Royal Canadian contingent of troops were received at the Mansion House by the lord mayor and corporation. His lordship expressed the high honor he felt at entertaining a regiment "whose services to the empire were so great that they had been acknowledged by the highest honor that could be bestowed on returning troops." Lieutenant Colonel Buchan gracefully acknowledged the heartiness of the reception of the Canadians everywhere in England.

Southern Pacific New Coast Division to Open Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—According to present expectation, the Southern Pacific new coast division will be in operation before the end of this month. Less than four miles remain to be completed, and all but one of the seven viaducts have been finished.

Vice President H. E. Huntington, Chief Engineer William Hood and General Manager Kruttschnitt have returned from an inspection tour of the new line. They stated that all the rails will be laid before December 15, if not earlier.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. S. Blakeman, ordered to be examined for retirement at Washington, December 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, ordered to the Mare Island navy yard, December 14.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton, ordered to the Washington navy yard, December 5.

Paymaster's Clerk B. L. Lankford, appointed for the Massachusetts.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Cruiser Marietta, arrived at Cavite.

Training ship Dixie, sailed from Malta for Naples.

Collier Caesar, sailed from Singapore for Colombo.

HASTINGS.

FAVOR THE PRESENT PLAN.

Democrats to Consider the Army Reorganization Bill in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A caucus of Democrats of the House has been called for next Monday afternoon. The proposed bill for re-organization of the army will be the subject of consideration. It is understood that many Democrats favor the idea of offering as a substitute for the army re-organization bill a measure extending for two or three years the present temporary army arrangement.

BARRIER TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Chicago Industrial Trades Union Ceases to Exist.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Industrial Trades Union, organized last spring at the instigation of the contractors to help them in their fight against the Building Trades Council, passed out of existence last night. President Symons explained the situation to the members as he saw it at the meeting last night, and they voted to adjourn sine die. President Symons said:

"After nine months' experience with the building contractors of Chicago we have learned that the position taken by the Union affiliated with the Building Trades Council was just. To maintain the industrial union would be a barrier to organized labor and to individual prosperity."

The officials of the regular unions regard the dismemberment of the independent union as a victory for them over the contractors, but the contractors attach little importance to the occurrence.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, Dec. 1, New England, from Liverpool.

Havre, Dec. 1, L'Aquitaine, from New York.

Queenstown, Dec. 1, Umbria, from New York for Liverpool.

SAILED STEAMERS

Bremen, Dec. 1, Deutschland, from New York.

NOVEMBER 16, 1900. ESTABLISHED 1882.

We are showing a complete line of

JAPANESE GOODS

For the Holidays.

Silk Mantel Scarfs, embroidered in silk and gold thread, all colors, $2.50 to $10.

Screens, light and dark effects, $3 to $15.

The largest assortment of **Vases** we ever had. Specimens of every art known to Japan on our counters. Prices 10c. upwards.

Baskets, of every size and shape, 8c. to $3.

We are closing out a lot of Japanese **Cotton Rugs.**

Kazanjian & Co.,
140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
TELEPHONE.

Second Edition.

NO DANGER OF RUPTURE

Relations of Turkey and America Pleasant.

Prompt Solution of the Consul Question Not Likely.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—The rumors that a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey is imminent are unfounded. The relations between the Porte and the United States legation are excellent; in fact, the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, has been received in audience six times this year. Only a fortnight ago he was invited to a musical entertainment at the Yildiz palace, which proves he is persona grata at the palace.

The visit of United States battleship Kentucky to Smyrna does not influence the nature of these relations, though it does induce the Porte to more strictly concern itself with the United States claims for indemnity, which were already on the point of solution.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed to establish a United States consulate at Harpoot, will go Monday to take possession of his post there. The United States legation will continue to press its demand for an exequatur, but a prompt solution of this question is not likely.

The order on the Cramps of Philadelphia for a cruiser will be small, the price being less than 500,000 Turkish pounds.

ESCORTED BY TROOPS.

Christians Restored to Their Homes in the Province of Canton.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the cabinet this morning the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that the Christians had re-entered the towns they formerly inhabited in the province of Canton, district of Shun Tak, escorted by the French artillery and Chinese troops. Official notices had been posted in the villages, requesting the inhabitants not to disturb the Christians, and announcing penalties for further outrages. The Chinese authorities have been notified that they will be dismissed and their goods confiscated in case of renewed trouble. The Chinese who are known to have been guilty of murder will be executed in the presence of the French troops.

IMPORTANT QUESTION RAISED.

Right of Railroads to Mineral Deposits on Lands Granted by the Government.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 1.—An injunction has been granted the Union Pacific railroad, restraining the operators of the Copper King mine, near Tie Siding, from removing ore or further interfering with the property. The question at issue involves the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to mineral deposits within the bounds of area granted to them by the government. The defendants base their claim to the property upon the reservation by the government of all mineral lands granted to the Union Pacific or other railroad companies. The question involved is an important one, and will be watched with great interest by mining men.

R. G. DUN'S WILL.

Business of the Mercantile Agency to be Continued.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The will of the late R. G. Dun was filed for probate today. The trustees named are Mrs. Mary B. Dun, the widow, and Robert B. Douglass, Francis L. Minton and Walter T. Buchanan. The estimated value of the estate is $2,500,000.

The business of the mercantile agency is by the terms of the will to be continued by the trustees during the life of the widow, for her benefit and the benefit of the children of the testator's deceased sister, Elizabeth Douglass, and his sister, Mrs. James, and after her death to her children. The Dun building on Broadway is left to the trustees for the same purpose. The testator's residences at Narragansett Pier and on Madison avenue in this city, with their contents, are left to Mrs. Dun and to her is bequeathed the income of a trust fund of $50,000.

Other bequests are: To the testator's sister, Mrs. Tagsdin, $100,000; to the Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and the Dumb, $5,000 each, and, subject to a life estate in the widow, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 25 paintings.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Official Statistics Show Increase in Almost Every Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Commercial Agent Felix Johnson, at Stanbridge, Quebec, has furnished the State Department with official statistics concerning Canada's trade with Great Britain during the past year. A material increase in the export of wheat, oats, bacon, cheese, fish and lumber to the mother country is noted, with a considerable falling off in the amount of wheat flour and butter. British exports to Canada have enjoyed material increases in the matter of cotton and piece goods, woolen tissues, tin plates, salt, pig iron and many other articles, while there has been a notable decrease in the export of railroad iron.

Professor Momsen Dead.

FRANKFORTON THE MAIN, Dec. 1.—Professor Tycho Momsen, brother of the historian Momsen, died last evening. He was born in 1819.

SLEEPS WELL.

Condition of the Sick Czar Still Satisfactory.

LIVADIA, Dec. 1.—The following bulletin was issued today: "The emperor passed a very good day yesterday and slept well last night. His Majesty's condition is very satisfactory. At 9 o'clock last evening his temperature was 97; pulse 60. This morning his temperature was 96.1; pulse 60."

ROBBERS BEATEN OFF.

Daring Attempt to Hold Up a Chicago Electric Car.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A daring attempt was made last night by five men to hold up an Odgen avenue electric car at Randolph and Canal streets. The robbers were beaten off after a furious battle with the crew of the car and several passengers, but not until Edward J. Wright, president of a commission house, on South Water street, was robbed of a satchel containing more than $300 in currency and checks. There were 20 passengers on the car.

When the police patrol wagon arrived on the scene, in response to a riot call turned in by a citizen, the conductor, John Steindeck, was found lying insensible in the street, bleeding from half a dozen wounds. The interior of the car was wrecked, the windows were broken and the floors and seats spattered with blood. During the fight several women fainted, while others leaped panic-stricken from the car. Several passengers, whose names the police were unable to learn, received cuts and bruises.

AT THE POINT OF A REVOLVER.

Scotch Anti-Unionists Take Forcible Possession of a Church.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—There was an extraordinary incident in Whiting Bay, Arran, yesterday evening connected with the recent union of the Scottish churches. A number of anti-unionists attempted to forcibly take possession of the local free church, but the officials barricaded the doors, whereupon the besiegers stormed the church and tried to force an entry by way of the roof. They then broke through a window, compelling the defenders of the edifice to retire at the point of a revolver.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Ex-Mayor Quincy of Boston Discussed Advanced Theories in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Advanced theories of municipal government were discussed by ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston in Cooper Union last evening at a meeting held under the auspices of the People's Institute. He said in the course of his address:

"As the great cities of the country are coming to exercise an ever-growing power and influence over the politics of the nation, the problem of American government in the twentieth century must resolve itself very largely into securing good progressive government in those municipalities.

"The government of American cities, whether good or bad, is a product of American institutions, and amenable in the long run to the will of the masses of the American voters. That is the hopeful side of the question. In order to move the masses ahead at all, it is necessary for some to propose a radical program, and though the masses do not follow it wholly they become leavened with the spirit of progress.

"Selfishness on the part of municipal employees is not wholly bad, for it exerts an improving influence upon the wages paid by private employers, but in so far as that factor in municipal life is subject to political manipulation and assumes the form of an effort to extract as much as possible from the municipal treasury, and to give as little as possible in the way of service, it is an evil."

MAINE'S MOOSE KILL.

About the Same Number But of Large Size Than Last Year.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 1.—The moose-hunting season of 1900 in Maine closed at midnight Friday, and returns show that in the great hunting region north of Bangor the number of moose killed has been about the same as in 1899. Up to date there have been shipped through Bangor 133 moose, and it is expected that this number will be increased to 140 when moose killed in the last day or two of the season have reached the railroad. Last year the total number shipped was 138. The moose killed this year have been of larger size than last year, and the heads have been better.

ONE HUNDRED MEN ON BOARD.

German Schoolship Makes a Fast Passage Across the Pacific.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 1.—German bark Herzogin Sophie Charlotte arrived at Astoria last night, after a run of 25 days from Hiogo, one of the fastest passages on record.

The Herzogin Sophie Charlotte has been the object of considerable interest wherever she has gone in her voyage around the world, for she carries the largest crowd that ever came into this port on a sailing ship, there being over 100 men on board. The Herzogin is a schoolship equipped by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of Bremen.

Irish Parliamentarian and Editor Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Daniel MacAleese, member of the House of Commons for the North Monaghan division, is dead. Mr. MacAleese was born about 1831. He was editor of the Belfast Morning News, under the late E. Dwyer, M. P., and at the time of his death was editor of the Ulster Examiner. He was a Home Ruler of the anti-Parnell faction.

FOR THE CANAL.

Treaty Signed by the United States and Nicaragua.

Grants Exclusive Right to Build and Operate the Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Hay this morning, for the government of the United States, and Senor Correa, the Nicaraguan minister, for his own government, signed a treaty, whereby the latter government concedes to the government of the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

This action is taken in anticipation of Congressional action upon the pending Nicaraguan canal bill and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Immediately upon the transmission of the document to the Senate, which body must ratify the agreement, its terms will not be made public. It is understood, however, that generally Nicaragua grants to the United States government the exclusive right to construct and operate a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific across Nicaragua, including the free use of the San Juan river and of Lake Managua as part of the water course. Nicaragua is also to rid herself of any outstanding treaties that would tend in any way to abridge the privileges to be acquired by the United States. It is understood that Nicaragua concedes to the United States full authority to police the canal. Nicaragua is to receive in compensation a certain amount of the securities of the canal construction company, and although it is not possible now to learn the figure set down in the treaty it is believed to approximate $5,000,000.

NEW LINE TO THE ISTHMUS.

Panama Company Ready to Open Its New Steamship Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Panama Railroad Company is making all the necessary preliminary arrangements for the inauguration of its new steamship service between here and Panama upon the expiration of its contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company next month. Another steamship for the Panama service was chartered yesterday, but its name has not been made public.

The St. Paul, which was chartered several days ago, will leave on her initial trip on the Panama run December 18, and has already been offered more cargo than she can accommodate. After that there will be a sailing every two weeks. It is thought that four ships will be needed for the service.

It is announced that with the beginning of the new freight service to Panama a new schedule of rates will be issued by the Panama railroad, which will be arranged with a view of developing trade with the Caribbean sea ports.

WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Liberals Carry Many Legislative Seats by Acclamation.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 1.—As a result of the nominations for the Quebec legislature throughout the province of Quebec, 31 supporters of the Parent government (Liberals) have been seated by acclamation. There are 73 seats in the legislature, so that the Liberals have carried a considerable proportion of the total representation without opposition. All the members of the Parent government were elected by acclamation.

COTTON MILL DIVIDENDS.

New England Industry Not Much Affected by the Trouble in China.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The protracted uncertainty in China and the hesitation of exporters to continue shipments to that country until the situation clears do not seem to have greatly injured cotton manufacturing in New England. Many of the mills are not concerned in the China trade directly, but some have suffered on account of the troubles there. Nevertheless, a large amount of money was paid in dividends today at the mill offices in this city. Among the corporations disbursing today are the following: Nashua mills, Nashua, N. H., $25 per share and an extra dividend of the same amount; Great Falls mills, Somersworth, N. H., five per cent; Jackson mills, Nashua, N. H., $50 per share; Lancaster mills, Clinton, Mass., $16 per share; Lawrence mills, Lowell, four per cent; York mills, Saco, Me., $22.50 per share; Pacific mills, Lawrence, $50 per share; Massachusetts mills, Georgia, three per cent.

In addition, the following dividends are announced: Stark mills, Manchester, N. H., $30 per share, December 15; Amory mills, Manchester, N. H., $5 per share, December 15; Appleton mills, Lowell, four per cent, December 10.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Commission Instructed to Assist the Board for the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President McKinley has issued an executive order directing the United States civil service commission to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board created by the Philippine commission to establish and maintain "an honest and efficient civil service" in the Philippines. The commission is instructed to conduct civil service examinations there on the request of the board, under regulations hereafter to be agreed on between the two bodies.

Advance in Granulated Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The National Refining Company advanced the list price of its fine granulated sugar today to 5.55 cents per pound.

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
218 THAMES ST.

Egyptian Deities
—AND—
Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,
306 Thames St., Opp. PostOffice.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Investment Securities.

Allow Interest on All Deposits.

Private Wire Service.

E. L. Doucette & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS.

OFF FOR COLOGNE.

Comparatively Small Crowds Sees Kruger Leave Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Mr. Kruger left the Hotel Scribe at 1:40 p. m. today in a closed carriage, surrounded by a squadron of mounted municipal guards. The crowd which gathered about the hotel was decidedly small, compared with those which greeted him a week ago. The Boer statesman was cheered and acclaimed as he drove away, swinging his hat from the landau window in reply.

The Boer committee which accompanied Mr. Kruger to the station will go as far as the French border. The special train with Mr. Kruger on board started for Cologne at 1:10 p. m.

Mr. Kruger spent the morning in conference with members of his party, receiving only three or four other persons. Just before leaving his apartments he walked out upon the balcony. His appearance was the signal for warm cheering and a repetition of the cries which have greeted him wherever he has gone this week.

In the courtyard of his hotel were two covered landaus, and there Mr. Kruger entered the carriage which took him to the station. The crowd outside had hoped to secure a final view of Mr. Kruger, but was disappointed. The first intimation that he was about to leave was the sight of his carriage driving out of the hotel at a quick trot. The landau was driven into an open parallelogram of mounted guards. When the carriages conveying Mr. Kruger's suite appeared a troop of mounted guards wheeled into the open side and at a quick pace Mr. Kruger and his accompanying friends, who occupied several carriages, surrounded by the guards, started for the northern railroad station. The crowds along the streets and the people filling the windows cheered warmly as the cortege passed, with many ladies throwing flowers towards Mr. Kruger's carriage, while the men cheered and waved their hats.

At the railroad station there were a few hurried farewells and at 1:40 p. m. Mr. Kruger departed for Cologne.

EMPEROR MAY NOT SEE HIM.

President Kruger to Arrive in Berlin Tuesday.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—An official of the foreign office informed the correspondent of the Associated Press today that the foreign office was notified late last evening that Mr. Kruger would arrive here Tuesday. The official admitted that Emperor William's traveling plans may prevent him from seeing Mr. Kruger.

WILL RESIDE IN NEWPORT.

[Fall River Globe.]

William Thornloe of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Ellen Pierce were married Wednesday morning at the Sacred Heart Church. The nuptial knot was tied at the 7 o'clock mass by Rev. M. J. Owens. Thomas Hynes was best man and Miss Jessie Pierce, sister of the bride, was maid. The bride wore a brown lady's cloth dress, trimmed with cream silk, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums. Her maid was similarly dressed. The bridal party was driven to the home of the bride at 15 North Eighth street after the ceremony and a reception was held. The couple received many handsome wedding presents. Mr. and Mrs. Thornloe left on an afternoon train for Newport and after a short wedding tour will reside at 14 Willow street in that city. The groom is an electrical engineer on steamer Priscilla of the Fall River line.

Our Raglan

As it is constructed is perhaps the most distinguished looking and comfortable overgarment that a man can wear.

The Lines are graceful and artistic.

There is an agreeable roominess about this coat that makes the wearing of it a real comfort, and banishes the prejudice that some men have against long coats, because they interfere with rapid walking. You can walk as fast and as far as you like when you wear one of our Raglans.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

UNDER THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

Proposed Tunnel, Twenty-Five Miles Long, from Europe to Africa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department has received a report conveying further information as to the proposed tunnel from Europe to Africa under the Strait of Gibraltar, from Mr. George H. Murphy, consular clerk at Mardeburg, Germany. Mr. Bellner, the French engineer who has submitted the proposal of this project to the governments of Spain and Morocco, is said to have perfect confidence in the feasibility of the plan, holding that it presents no greater obstacles than were encountered in the building of the tunnels of Mont Genis, S. Gotthard and Arlberg. By working simultaneously from both ends of the tunnel, he believes the date of completion could be safely placed at 1907. The proposed length of the tunnel is 25 miles, 20 miles of this being under the sea. The cost of the tunnel alone is approximated at over $25,000,000, and of the entire connecting railway line between Spain and Algiers at about $63,000,000.

The French press is said to criticise the project unfavorably, on the ground that Mr. Berliner has overestimated the earning power of the road, and that it seems hardly credible that the passenger and freight traffic between France and Algeria could be diverted to this indirect and expensive route.

Award in the Franco-Brazilian Boundary Dispute.

BERNE, Dec. 1.—The award of the Swiss government in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory and France gets about 3,000 square miles, northward of the Tumuchumac range.

Governor General of Warsaw Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—Prince Alexander Imeritinsky, governor general of Warsaw, is dead.

Powell's Cough Syrup,
For Coughs and Colds,
PREPARED BY
FRANK L. POWELL,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
COR. THAMES AND PECHAM STREETS.

Geo. H. Vernon & Co.,
Importers and Manufacturers
—OF—
Fine Furniture.

Upholstering In all Its Branches.

91 John St.

This Morning's News.

IN DANGER OF STARVATION.

Destitution Among Natives of Guam as a Result of the Typhoon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The deplorable condition existing in Guam because of the typhoon is shown by this despatch, received by Secretary Long this afternoon from Rear Admiral Remey:

Official report from Guam just received. The following men were drowned the 13th: Joseph Anderson, coal passer; Jacob L. Mehaffey, apprentice, first class; George Aubel, seaman; William F. Davis, fireman first class; Frank Swanson, coxswain. Two bodies were recovered, but were unrecognizable.

The governor reports danger of starvation, asks for 65,000 pounds flour, 30,000 biscuits, 1,000 sugar, 20,000 salt pork, 20,000 rice, all for destitute natives. Shall I send by our cruiser? The Brutus took ample stores for the present.

Immediately after the receipt of Rear Admiral Remey's message, Secretary Long cabled this reply: Send the Arethusa to Guam with supplies.

The Secretary said the government would naturally take care of the destitute inhabitants of Guam, and Rear Admiral Remey would be authorized to send such additional supplies as may be needed.

In case further reports are received, showing greater damage than the navy can repair out of the availing appropriation, Congress will be asked to make a specific appropriation for the relief of the destitute islanders.

ALLIES MEET A REVERSE.

Kalgan Expedition Fails and a Party of Germans Cut Off.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"Reports of uneasiness at Tien Tsin continue. Chinese regulars and Boxers are believed to be returning to that district secretly, and a renewal of trouble is feared when the port is closed for the winter.

"It is alleged that the Kalgan expedition met with a reverse, and it is believed that a party of Germans, who were cut off, were obliged to abandon their dead and wounded."

On the other hand, Count von Waldersee telegraphed to Berlin that the German column was returning from Kalgan and would "continue march under General Gayl."

A similar reverse had been previously rumored and denied at Berlin.

The Spectator, in a striking article dealing with the Chinese crisis, expresses the opinion that the most recent developments at Pekin foreshadow a Chinese victory over the allies.

"The quarrel has been brought to the test of force," it says, "and force on the civilized side has proved insufficient. This result is mainly due to the attitude of Russia and the United States. If China escapes with the payment of a small indemnity and many promises on paper—as seems not unlikely, since Germany and Great Britain may not be willing to incur the expenditure and risk involved in persisting in their demands—it will be equivalent to a victory for China, for nothing has occurred which will convince the Chinese that their mighty Empress has been defeated, or that Europe can avenge any future massacres."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring yesterday, says:

"All our remonstrances amount to a miserable farce. We have no courage to do more than to talk. In the Chinese theatre here the allies are represented by a soldier with an enormous mouth, who does nothing but talk until his career is ended by decapitation."

OSCAR WILDE.

Singular Career as Poet and "Apostle of the Aesthetic."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Oscar Wilde died this afternoon of meningitis at a small hotel in the Latin quarter of Paris, where he was living under an assumed name. It is stated that he was recently received into the Roman Catholic Church.

Oscar Wilde was regarded, until his conviction of unnatural crimes, partly with young scions of the British nobility, as merely an intellectual and literary freak. He was encouraged until he was found out, and then all England turned against him. After he was released from an imprisonment of two years at hard labor, he went to Italy and then to Paris, where, under an assumed name, he made a precarious living out of literature.

Wilde was born October 16, 1856. His father was an eccentric oculist who had performed an operation on the eyes of King Oscar of Sweden, and that monarch acted as godfather for the future poet. Oscar's mother wrote verses that had ephemeral fame under the name of Speranza. When he was a boy, Oscar traveled in Germany and France. On his return to Dublin he entered the university there, receiving a scholarship, and a gold medal for proficiency in Greek. In 1874 he matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and won the Newdigate prize for poetry, his subject being "Ravenna." He became a disciple of Ruskin whom he followed to Italy. After his return he produced his first book of poems. He was inclined to embrace Catholicism at this period, but after a short visit to Greece he became an advocate of Greek paganism in its most corrupt form.

He failed to make a sensation immediately by the publication of his poems, and so he adopted an extravagant style of dress. He appeared in public clad in black velvet and knickerbockers, with black silk stockings. He also wore long hair, a Byronic collar, and carried a lily in his hand. He posed as the "Apostle of the Aesthetic." He was caricatured by Du Maurier in Punch and satirized in light opera and comedy. He achieved what he had failed to win by the mere force of genius. D'Oyley Carte took the aesthete to New York, where he delivered a lecture that was profitable to him and his manager. It is said that his American tour brought him in about $50,000. On his return to England he abandoned his mannerisms in dress and cropped his hair. He went into novel and play writing. His successes in this line were evanescent. His plays and novels were not of a moral sort. He declared war against the conventionalities and invented a lot of sayings with an axiomatic flavor, contravening the proverbs recognized by men of healthy natures.

In March, 1895, Oscar Wilde had the Marquis of Queensberry arraigned in the great Marlborough Street Police Court for having libelled him. He knew that he would be unable to prove anything, and he ordered his lawyer to withdraw the case. Before this was done the jury brought in a verdict declaring that the charges of the marquis were true. Wilde was arrested, convicted and sentenced to two years at hard labor. He was released from prison in May, 1897. His wife, who was Miss Constance Lloyd, left his home with their two children, Vivian and Clarence, and under a new name went to live away from her former friends. She is well-to-do. Since his release Wilde's friends says he has produced several plays anonymously, one of which, called "Mr. and Mrs. Deventry," it is said, was put on at the Royalty, in London, last October.

KITCHENER IN CHARGE.

Promoted to the Supreme Command in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The war office announces this evening that Lord Roberts handed over the command of the British troops in South Africa yesterday to Lord Kitchener. It is further announced that the Queen approves Lord Kitchener's promotion to lieutenant general, with the rank of general while in command in South Africa.

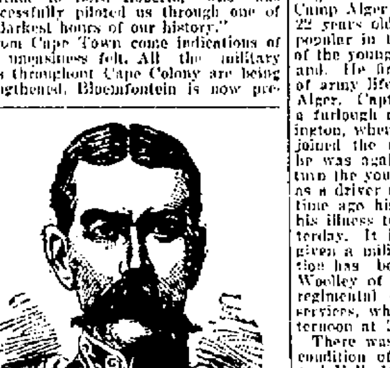
A lieutenant general is the next highest rank to a general in the British army. Lord Kitchener is the youngest lieutenant general in the British army. He was born in 1850 and entered the army in 1871. He was created a baron about two years ago for destroying the Mahdi's power in the Soudan.

There is virtually no fresh news from South Africa, but the retirement of Lord Wolseley, the return of Lord Roberts, and the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the supreme command, occurring as they do simultaneously, are keenly discussed.

Despite some misgivings, hearty approval is generally expressed of Lord Kitchener's appointment. It is felt that if any one can clear up matters in South Africa, he is the man; and it is readily admitted that the task before him, though of a different kind, is almost as difficult as that which faced Lord Roberts 10 months ago, and is calculated to give the fullest scope to all of Kitchener's talents as an organizer.

All the editorials dwell with considerable emotion on the nation's debt of gratitude to Lord Roberts, who has "successfully piloted us through one of the darkest hours of our history."

From Cape Town come indications of the uneasiness felt. All the military posts throughout Cape Colony are being strengthened. Bloemfontein is now prepared for any possible attack. Extra scouts are out and guards watch the streets in the night time.



GENERAL KITCHENER.

Mines have been laid along the railway. The garrisons on the Orange river drifts are being increased. At the same time, measures are being taken to assist in the restoration of order and prosperity.

Tomorrow the Statist will propose that the government should begin negotiations with Commandant General Botha and General Dewet to bring the war to a close. As the Boer leaders might misunderstand the motive of an overture from the military authorities, it will suggest that the highest civil authority in South Africa should begin the negotiations, if not Sir Alfred Milner then the chief justice of Cape Colony, or even Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer. This great financial journal will lead up to its proposal by an analysis of the situation in South Africa and will say:

"We are losing in every way, losing in prestige and losing in trade. We are seeing our South African possessions plunged into greater and greater distress; and the opinion is gaining ground abroad that we are incapable of bringing the struggle to a satisfactory termination."

Military incompetence will be alleged, and the Statist will aver that military harshness should be avoided and the Boers be conciliated. "If men like Botha and Dewet voluntarily surrender and bind themselves not to act against us in the future," the Statist will say, "is there any good reason why a promise should not be given not to send them out of the country? Mr. J. B. Robinson suggests that Botha and Dewet should be invited to take seats in the legislative council that will be established. The suggestion is worthy of approval. The Boers should not be excluded, even from the beginning, from anything which can safely be given them."

BEATEN AND DUCKED IN A POND.

Mormon Proselyters Roughly Treated in a Hungarian Town.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—Advices received from Temesvar, South Hungary, record the rough treatment received there by two Mormon elders, emissaries from Salt Lake City, Utah. The elders had hardly commenced to enunciate their views on polygamy when the audience stormed the platform and ejected the pair from the hall. One of them was compelled to run the gauntlet of 300 irate citizens, armed with sticks, straps and knotted cords. He was afterwards stripped to the waist and thrashed by half a dozen matrons. The second Mormon was ducked in a horse pond.

The minister of the interior has prohibited further Mormon meetings, as being a danger to the well-being of the state.

LAPLANDERS GOING HOME.

Government's Experiments with Reindeer in Alaska Unsuccessful.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Four Laplanders, survivors of a party of 15 who left their native land three years ago, with 500 reindeer which the United States government desired to test in Alaska, passed through Chicago yesterday en route home. The four were Jacob Latta, his wife, a son of 16 years and a daughter 3 years of age. Through an interpreter Latta said that the government's experiment with the reindeer was unsuccessful for several reasons. He said:

"The country did not suit either us or the reindeer. It was cold enough, but it was different in other ways. The deer did not get the same things to eat that they did in Lapland, nor did they get the same treatment. When we arrived in Alaska the deer were distributed, and each of us went with a certain number to a certain place. The men who worked with us did not know the habits of the animals, and could not treat them as they should have been handled. I do not know why the country proved so unhealthy for the Laplanders. Anyhow, it killed the most of our party."

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

A fire in a bin containing more than 1,000 tons of soft coal at the west station of the Providence Gas Company's works is causing much inconvenience. The fire has been raging since Thursday afternoon, and the only method of extinguishing the blaze is by emptying the bin. This work has been going on since the fire was discovered. The shovellers and horses worked all night carting the fuel, some of which is so hot that tar can be extracted from it with ease. Everything is being done to prevent a spreading of the fire to adjoining bins. The fire, as nearly as can be located, is at the bottom of the bin about midway between the face and rear walls. There is no means of making an estimate of the damage.

Officers of the First Rhode Island regiment went to Woonsocket last evening and mustered in Company F, the new company of the regiment that Captain Card was ordered to form. Of the 50 men who had signed the muster roll, 42 were examined and accepted last evening. The company was mustered in and at the company election that followed Henry C. Card was elected captain, Joseph P. Burgess first lieutenant, and Maynard Burlingame second lieutenant. All these officers served in the First Rhode Island. Card was captain and Burgess lieutenant of Company B, and Burlingame a sergeant in Company L.

Arthur P. Sontag, who was a corporal in Company H, First Rhode Island volunteers, died yesterday at the home of his father in Providence, of pulmonary troubles which are believed to have originated while he was in service at Camp Alger and Camp Meade. He was 22 years old and was well known and popular in the regiment. He was one of the youngest soldiers from Rhode Island. He first succumbed to the strain of army life and became sick at Camp Alger. Captain Kelly obtained for him a furlough and had him sent to Washington, where he recuperated, and again joined the regiment. At Camp Meade he was again prostrated. Since his return the young soldier has been engaged as a driver of bakery wagons, but some time ago his health was shattered and his illness terminated in his death yesterday. It is probable that he will be given a military funeral and an invitation has been extended to Rev. J. I. Woolley of Pawtucket, who was the regimental chaplain, to conduct the services, which will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There was no material change in the condition of Mayor Eastwood of Central Falls last night. Early in the day he had rallied somewhat and was in a more comfortable state than he had been for several days. This more favorable condition still prevailed early this morning.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

[The Chautauquan.]

Whatever the political consequences of the uprising in China, there can be little doubt about its effect upon the industrial development of the country. Wherever the soldiers go, railroads will soon follow, and that, of course, will result in a great increase of trade. The cost of transportation, under the present methods of transportation in China is so high that only the most valuable and compact products are able to pay for their carriage any considerable distance. The use of the wheelbarrow, which on account of its ability to follow the narrowest paths and go almost any place, is the most common and cheapest method, still costs at least 10 times as much as is charged for carrying freight in this country. In addition to the high cost of transportation, a still greater hindrance to trade exsits in the system of liken or transit duties, which are levied upon all traffic that passes through the country. China is divided into tax districts which practically have a tariff against each other. Tax stations stand along the public roads like our old-fashioned toll-gates, at distances averaging about 30 miles apart. So heavy are these liken taxes that it is rare that imported goods penetrate the country farther than the second tax station. In addition to this, there are restrictions on the moving of grain from one province to another, and on certain trades and industries, which amount to a practical prohibition of them. Thus, the mining of precious metals is prohibited except under government license, while the manufacture of salt is a government monopoly.

The result of such conditions has been to make it impossible to manufacture for export, and Chinese labor has been confined to its limited home market, which has steadily grown less. Herein may be found the cause of the extreme cheapness of Chinese labor. The problem in China is not how to get the most work out of a man, but how to divide a given piece of work so as to give the greatest possible number of men a chance to make a day's living out of it. The cheapest thing in the empire is a man, and therefore labor-saving devices are not in demand. How cheap this Chinese labor actually is may be better understood when it is known that in certain parts of the empire Chinese carpenters have proved that it is cheaper to saw up logs into planks by the use of hand labor than with a sawmill; while in the great Kaiping mines, which have been developed under English engineers, it has been found cheaper to bring the coal to the surface by the use of human labor than to use engines, stationed at the very mouth of the mines and run with coal taken from them. While the development of Chinese railroads and the removal of the liken taxes will open up the markets of China, it will also bring this cheap Chinese labor into competition with the higher paid labor of the civilized world. This feature of the case must be particularly interesting to American labor, for the Chinese are quick to learn, and in the control of a competing power this enormous supply of cheap labor can and doubtless would be used to accomplish our industrial annihilation. The preservation of American industrial supremacy would therefore seem to require that we control the introduction of Chinese labor into the markets of the world and see that it is directed into those branches of industry which shall compete the least with our own.

WOMEN'S INTEREST IN ANIMALS.

[Boston Herald.]

The favorite lecturer to women in this country at the present period is said to be Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, who comes to them with his narrative about grizzly bears and other ferocious animals, as well as those of less noble natures, like the coyote and cognate species. The woman's clubs, it is said, all want Mr. Seton-Thompson with his pictures and his biographies of animal life, and his time is fully occupied in furnishing them. They are remarkably attractive to most people, but it is a curious fact that they take the strongest hold upon the gentler sex. Apropos to animals, we may say that one of the most fascinating novels of recent days is one with which the public is hardly yet as fully familiar as it is likely to be. It is entitled "The Heart of the Ancient Wood," and its author is Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, who is, we believe, a Canadian. In it, Kroof, a black bear, comes near taking the position of a hero. It is a poet's book, refreshingly pure in its atmosphere, and delightfully told as a story.

THE PASSING OF BUCKWHEAT.

[Pittsburg News.]

The practical extinction of the buckwheat cake of our fathers must be laid at the door of the miller. He is accused of mixing with buckwheat flour wheat bran and shorts in the interests of economy. For a while the adulteration was undetected, but gradually consumers began to complain that the buckwheat cakes don't taste as they used to in the good old days on the farm, and people began to stop buying buckwheat flour. As the demand fell off the farmers raise less and less buckwheat. A race of honest millers, cooperating with the farmers, might raise the buckwheat cake to its former proud position.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis is widely known to all American readers as the author of "How the Other Half Lives," and other books, and he has been identified with all that has been done in New York city toward improving life in the slums and the tenement districts. He is a warm, personal friend of Governor Roosevelt, and was one of his staunchest supporters in the effort to reform the New York police department. Apart from these well known facts, Mr. Riis's life has been a singularly interesting, varied and adventurous one; for the first time its story is to be told in full in Mr. Riis's own graphic and simple way in the Outlook. This series of articles, which will be fully illustrated, will begin with the February number.

The four cent stamp in the new series to be issued and sold next year in commemoration of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo will have as its central picture a motor vehicle, representing the latest form of transportation. It is needless to say—and perhaps even cruel—that a letter with one of those stamps on it auto reach its destination.—[Atlanta Journal.

"BROMO" not the same as "BROMIDE."
In buying Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the old standard remedy which cures a cold in one day, be sure that it is labeled Bromo and not Bromide. At all druggists'. 25c.

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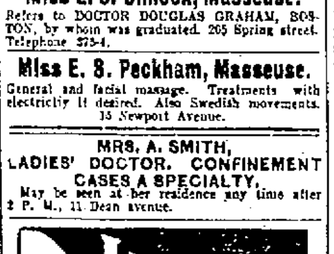
May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean avenue.



Sudden disease, like a thief in the night, is apt to strike confusion into a household. Croup, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cramps and colic, come frequently in the night. Are you prepared for midnight emergencies? The remedy for inflammation whether used internally or externally, is

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Write for free copy "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room."

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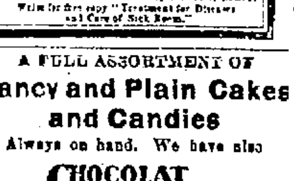

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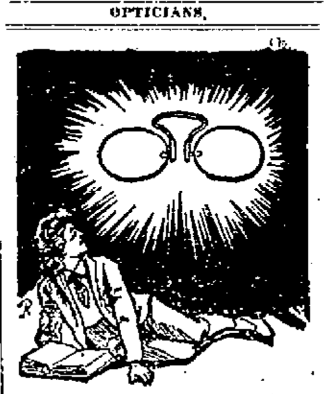

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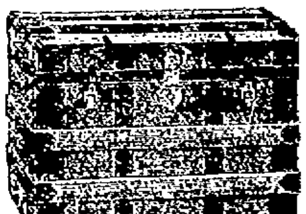

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IN RHODE ISLAND WATERS.

Appropriations Asked for State Rivers and and Harbors.

The House committee on rivers and harbors at its meeting Wednesday began the consideration of the appropriations asked for by Representatives Bull and Capron for the improvement of Rhode Island waters. The usual requests are made for appropriations to complete existing projects not looked out for in the sundry civil bill. Especial attention is called to the new project for increased anchorage grounds in Providence harbor and river. As a result of the preliminary examination and survey, Representative Bull asked that the plan approved by the local engineer, for the acquisition of about 171 acres at an estimated cost of $607,777.50, be approved by the committee. This plan also includes the deepening of Green Jacket shoal, a project adopted in 1885, but never completed. Mr. Bull quoted from the last report of the chief of engineers the recommendations of the latter concerning this project, and asked especially that provision be made in the forthcoming river and harbor bill for the dredging of the harbor. He also invited special attention to the report of the local engineer regarding the harbor of refuge at Block Island, for which the chief of engineers recommends an appropriation of $60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

In reference to Great Salt pond, Block Island, Mr. Bull asked for an appropriation of $60,000, and states that the original estimate of the cost of this improvement was $97,567.84, of which $90,000 has been appropriated. A modified project was approved June 15, 1900, extending the south jetty 350 feet and building a north jetty 600 feet from it and about 1,200 feet long, at a cost of $215,000, in addition to what has already been appropriated, $60,000 of which is recommended by the chief of engineers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Congressman Capron asked for consideration of projects for the further improvement of Pawtucket river, and the dredging of Mill cove in Wickford harbor. In reference to the Point Judith breakwater he said: "The chief of engineers states that the total amount of the original estimated cost having been appropriated, an estimate of $144,310.98 is submitted as the additional sum that will be required to strengthen the breakwater and make the necessary additions to it, as recommended by a board of engineers in report of October 23, 1896. * * Experience and additional information gained show that to secure all the beneficial results designed to be accomplished by the breakwater and to properly strengthen and extend it, further appropriations are necessary. Three hundred and fourteen vessels of all classes sought refuge in the protected harbor during the year ending December 31, 1899. Inasmuch as authority was given to the Secretary of War to make contracts for the completion of the original project on the basis of the then estimated total cost, such authority, we believe, should be granted for the completion of the project recommended by the board of engineers."

The following is a summary of the projected Rhode Island improvements and the sums asked for:

Providence harbor and river, new; total estimated cost $607,777.50; authority for contract desired; amount of appropriation desired, fiscal year 1902, $100,000.

Newport harbor, old; proposed to complete; $40,200.

Harbor of Refuge, Block Island, old; continuing improvement, $60,000; maintenance (annually), $2,500.

Great Salt Pond, Block Island, modified; authority for contract desired; estimated cost $215,000; appropriation desired, 1902, $60,000.

Ohio reef, Narragansett bay, removal of; awaits report of survey.

Pawtucket river, old; continuing improvement; report of recent survey not submitted; $28,500. (Subject to change when report of survey submitted.)

Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut, old; continuing improvement, $15,000.

Point Judith breakwater, modified; authority for contract desired; estimated cost $414,000; appropriation desired, 1902, $75,000.

Mill Cove, Wickford harbor; preliminary examination desired.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

[John Barrett, in the Forum.]

From the beginning the United States was set toward the Pacific. As soon as its waters were reached in the path of republican progress, an effort was made to bridge them on the north by the way of Alaska and the Aleutian islands. Commercial development and political influence, however, did not thrive along that frozen route, or find a favorable approach to the vast markets and millions of Asia. A southern pathway was marked across the seas, which in the surveys included Hawaii. There was some difficulty at first about the title, but the war with Spain conveniently and peremptorily settled that issue. Guam was made a flag station. The Philippines were occupied as a legitimate moral result of war; and now we are discussing the feasibility and cost of erecting there, as it were, permanent terminal facilities. Here we find another dispute about title, but a decision should be rendered soon after the next Presidential election. Russia, Germany, France and England are well provided with rendezvous and possessions along Asia's Pacific shores. We are now to determine whether we shall have our own, or forever depend on other nations. We own the ground in right and theory, if not in practice; and we hope soon to be able to build thereon the fabric of good government, which will bring with it peace, order, and prosperity.

There are great moral as well as material problems to be solved in our occupation of the Philippines. Whether, on the one hand, we believe that our government is meeting its responsibilities and not shirking the mighty task before it in endeavoring to put down the present warfare, or, on the other hand, that we are violating the sacred principles of the constitution and trespassing on the right of others, we must all agree that the one desideratum of the present hour is the conclusion of the conflict, the establishment of quiet, and the beginning of contentment and happiness among the people. When once fighting is at an end, Congress, supported by public sentiment, can determine what shall be the future of the Philippines. It is not the purpose of this article to enter upon a discussion of the principles involved in the occupation of the Philippines; but, in tracing the rise of American influence in the Pacific and the Far East, it is necessary to touch upon the present situation, which has such a direct bearing on our future standing as a power in Pacific lands and seas.

GOSHEN, ILL.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours, A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

STREET GOWN OF BLUE CLOTH.

The cut shows a walking gown of pastel blue cloth. The skirt is plaited all around, with cloth straps stitched over the plaits to a point a little below the knee, whence the plaits fall free. The Lodice is ornamented with stitched straps fastened at the ends by buttons and has a yoke and plastron in one of golden brown velvet. The top of the sleeves is also of golden brown velvet, the blue cloth sleeves, with stitched straps, being drawn over it. The belt is of white kid, with a gold buckle. The hat of blue felt is trimmed with blue velvet and golden brown feathers.

The vogue of jewelry is ever on the increase. The very buttons that fasten street toilets are works of art, although

WALKING TOILET.

not so elaborate as those used on gowns and wraps for greater ceremony. Not a bow or bit of drapery is seen that is not secured by a pin or a buckle. Cravats are ornamented by a jewel, and belt buckles offer a legitimate field for the jeweler's cunning, where all his ingenuity is expended, and the handles of umbrellas are fantastic and unique in the extreme.

As for hat ornaments, they also are without number. The general tendency is toward long, curved, narrow buckles, which are used to fasten draperies drawn through them. For the hair there are wired bows of velvet or satin, sprinkled with spangles and secured in the middle by a jewel. Tiny ostrich tips also are powdered with brilliants and fastened by a sparkling brooch.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

If the time does not suit you, suit yourself to the time.—[Turkish Proverb.

Breakfast.

Sliced Preserved Pineapple.
Broiled Whitefish. Stewed Potatoes.
Waffles. Coffee.

Luncheon.

Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread.
Fish Salad.
Preserved Cherries. Nut Cake.
Cocoa.

Dinner.

Pea Soup.
Veal Steak, Tomato Sauce.
Creamed Potatoes. Spinach.
French Pancakes with Jelly.
Cheese. Cafe Noir.

Peach Gateau. Bake a sponge cake in a round tin. When cold, cut out the centre, leaving a wall an inch thick on sides and bottom. Pare and slice two dozen mellow, ripe peaches, mix well with powdered sugar and fill into the cake. Whip one pint of cream until stiff, add three quarters of a cupful of powdered sugar and half a teaspoonful of vanilla, heap this over the peaches and serve.

PRESENT CHANCES FOR YOUNG MEN.

[General F. V. Greene, in the World's Work.]

There are three sorts of men, and for two of these sorts the tendency to industrial consolidation is a distinct advantage, while for the third there is no salvation in any economic system that has yet been devised. These three classes are the thoroughly competent who go to the top and command annual salaries that would once have been fortunes; the half-competent who find profitable employment in subordinate positions and are saved from going into business for themselves and failing, as they would have failed under the old system; and the incompetent who sit on the park benches as they would have done before. This country is so big, and its trade is becoming so vast that big concerns are needed to handle it. No collection of small manufacturers, without a common purpose except to fight one another, could hope to handle such a business. It requires consolidation, organization and heads capable of handling armies of men. This is the opportunity of the young man with brains. So far as I know anything about large concerns, they are all looking for good men to take high executive positions. The man who has the advantage of an education in a technical school, and possesses business ability, will be rushed right along to the top. The great combinations can well afford to pay large salaries to men who can manage their expensive machinery and who are trained to high special labor. Every increase in the extent of commercial organization and in the trade of the country widens the range of opportunities. There never has been a time in the history of the world when there have been so many chances for young men as now.

FROM THE BIRD OF PASSAGE.

An Ode to Instrumental Music.

[Owen Wister, in the Atlantic.]

From oldest time
The human heart has throbbed,
Full of great angels breathing messages sublime,
Whereat it laughed or sobbed,
And some it understood, and forthwith spoke
In divers tongues, or shaped in stone,
Or told in colors with a stroke;
But some
Made it to shudder only, or to kneel
Smitten to ecstasy; still it was dumb,
It could not yet intone,
It could but feel
These raptures and despairs which deep within it broke. * * *

The shepherd sang the pastures of the Lord,
The heathen's rages, and the temple's calm;
He sang how sun and moon and stars adored,—
We only read his Psalm.
Cedars of Lebanon, and mountains sharp,
Waters of Babylon, we know full well;
Where are those hymns that swept the tingling harp
Of royal Israel?
By the white marbles and green bays of Greece,
Apollo smote his lyre through vale and hill;
Music! thou fleddest by the golden fleece,
Thou wert a wild-bird still.
The sculptured god, the tale of Troy, remain,
The priestess by her tripod in the dawn—
But, delphic nightingale, where is thy strain?
That is forever gone!
And where is thine, that melted Tuscan groves
Till amorous branches were together blown,
While silken boys and girls kissed out their loves
Until the night was flown?
Those flited intervals have passed the reeds
Of Echo's stream, and now in fields remote
Autumns of memory, 'mid old names and deeds,
Like thin, light leaves they float.
In parchment pale the lovers still survive;
On palace walls their eyes, their lips, still bloom
With hues undying, but yet not alive,
And silent as the tomb.

FANCIES.

Suppose I had to run this earth
Just half a minute?
I'd probably get rattled then,
And backward spin it.

I'd likely mix up sun and air
In darkness set her;
I'm glad the Lord still holds the job:
He'll do it better.
—[Chicago Times-Herald.

"Why, Mrs. Parkinson, whatever in the world induced you to buy that dead black dress-pattern? Surely, you don't think of giving up bright colors at your age?"

"No, but it was a bargain, and I got to thinking it might come in handy, too. My husband's going deer-hunting in the Adirondacks."—[Chicago Times-Herald.

She had long wanted a telephone in the house, but he positively refused to let her have one. She said:

"If anything should happen to you, Harold, the first thing I should do would be to have a telephone put in."

"Well, you couldn't reach me with it then, thank goodness!"

"Not if I called hello?"

Boy—Please sir, may I have the afternoon off? My grandmother is to be buried.

Employer—This is the eighth grandmother you have buried since the football season opened.

Boy—I know it, sir. I come of a very old family, and my ancestors can't stand the excitement of the game. They're dying off very fast.—[Tit-Bits.

The man in the dressmaking-shop waiting for a bundle his wife had told him to get.

The telephone bell rang, and the young person that answered it turned to the manager and said: "It is Mrs. Jones. She says you didn't cut her little girl's throat right at all, and she wants to know what you are going to do about it."—[Indianapolis Press.

A family living on the South Side hired a domestic who was a recent importation from the old sod. She had all the virtues, but an uncouth appearance which was soon improved by her mistress, and a loud, discordant voice which jarred on the sensitive nerves of the family. So her mistress asked her in the kindest manner if she would change her voice. Her answer was conclusive.

"I will not, mem. O'ive changed me clothes, and me walk, and me way of doing me hair since I cum to live wid yees, but, mem, O'il niver, niver, change me vice."

At one of the railway-construction works in the vicinity of the city a Roman Catholic clergyman takes a great interest in the members of his flock who are engaged at the cutting. On Saturday he saw one of them entering a "pub," and hailed him, but Pat simply looked, and walked in. Waiting until he came out, the reverend gentleman accosted him thus: "Pat, didn't you hear me calling?"

"Yes, your riverence, I did, but—but I only had the price of one."—[Glasgow Evening Times.

Magistrate—Are you a married man?

Prisoner—I should say I was—I'm the husband of two women; that's why I'm here.—[Ohio State Journal.

PERSONALS.

....Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and her son, Lloyd Osbourne, are building two houses in San Francisco, and intend to make that city their home.

....Frederick Stearns of Detroit, who gave the Stearns collection of musical instruments to the University of Michigan, has sent word from Europe, where he now is, that he has purchased 200 more instruments to be added to the collection. Among these is a three-keyboard harpsichord built in 1703 by Christofero, the inventor of the pianoforte.

....Miss Eugenia Washington, great-grand-niece of George Washington, died in Washington, Friday, aged 60 years. She was born in Jefferson county, now West Virginia, her father being William Temple Washington, grandson of Colonel Samuel Washington, brother of President Washington. She was a descendant also of Count de Flechie, a relative of Lafayette, who was a captain in the Continental army. Miss Washington was appointed to a clerkship in the patent office in 1867 and was subsequently transferred to the Postoffice Department, where she held a position until her death. She was one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was for many years register general of the society and was one of its honorary vice presidents general.

MR. BARRIE'S PLACE IN SCOTTISH FICTION.

[William Wallace, in Bookman.]

What will be Mr. Barrie's place among the classics of Scottish fiction? That he will have a place is beyond doubt. To my thinking, "A Window in Thrums" is more assured of immortality than Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston," or Mrs. Oliphant's "Kirsteen," or Black's "Daughter of Heth;" nay, it is as assured of immortality as Scott's "Antiquary or Galt's Entail." For it is a chapter in the history of Scotland; in some 200 pages it gives an absolutely faithful representation of "Secederism," in the Carlyleian sense of religious earnestness, bursting the bonds of denominationalism, transcending poverty, contemplating the last struggle, with the Last Enemy in the spirit of Seneca, "Death belongs to the class of things which indeed are not an evil, but still have the appearance of being an evil." Thrums is but a "handful of houses jumbled in a cup," but it is also a community composed of men, for each of whom, in virtue of his Auld Licht Kirk, "the vague, shoreless universe has become a firm city and dwelling which he knows." And Mr. Barrie has accomplished his task both as the historian and the photographer of Thrums, in the right spirit and with a due appreciation of moral perspective.

Some other artists of the so-called "Kailyard" school—Ian Maclaren particularly—have a more intimate knowledge of the lights and shades, the humor and the pathos, of Scottish "Kirkiness." Mrs. Oliphant, too—the "Chronicles of Carlingford" are sufficient to prove that—could have produced a story of Scottish religious life which would have had the finality of "Middlemarch" had she taken the necessary time and, like Mr. Barry, acquired the journalist's art of discovering salient points, if not of separating the eternal from the evanescent. But Mr. Barrie, in virtue of his instinct for drollery, has brought to his task of reproducing Thrums the necessary sense of detachment. His Secederism, like the Solemn League and Covenant itself, "now brings a smile, now brings a tear." But the smile is never what hurried evening-journalists call "cynical." You laugh at Gavin Dishart getting a call because of his capacity for binging the pulpit Bible, but you have a high respect both for him and for the men who gave him a call—and that, too, although you may think Auld Lichtism to have been a "martyrdom by mistake." In virtue of what he has already done as a Scottish realist—and altogether apart from what he may do or fail in doing—I should be inclined to bracket Mr. Barrie with Galt (Galt at his best, as in "The Entail," the Scottish Balzac), as Second to Scott among Scottish novelists, Stevenson being fourth and Mrs. Oliphant fifth.

It is said that the Japanese government may adopt a new kind of capital punishment, that is, to place the prisoner in an air-tight cell and suffocate him by exhausting the air. Quite as sure a way, judging by reports from the West, would be to give him a house equipped with natural gas and let him try to run it. It is hard to believe that enlightened Japan will try the suffocation method, but is it really so much worse than electricity?

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"I spent a great deal of money experimenting with different physicians, but none of them gave me any relief. Last winter I got so much worse that I was obliged to go to a hospital for treatment, and after six weeks of care and skilful attention I was but little, if any, better. After leaving the hospital I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People upon the recommendation of a friend who had been benefited by them, and they have done more good than all the doctors combined.

"I had only taken a few doses when I began to feel better and within one week had gained three pounds. I could enjoy my breakfast, which was something I had not been able to do for a long time.

"I have so much confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and highly recommend them."

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I thank the public for their Thanksgiving patronage, as it seems to me that most everybody in the city bought turkeys from me at 12c. per lb.

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Ralston Barley Food, 15c. a pkge.
German Peanut Butter small, 12c.; large, 20c a jar.
Chocolate Jelly, 1-2 pint jars, 20c. each.
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Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE WORK IN RHODE ISLAND.

The committee for the Consumers' League work in Rhode Island represents nearly 1,100 club women and the members of 32 organizations devoted to educational, philanthropic and reformatory work. It would seem as if any reform attempted by the committee in the present methods of buying and selling would be comparatively easy, considering the large number of women, and those of the best class of consumers that can be depended upon to aid in such work. The committee has now issued a letter addressed to the proprietors of the dry goods and fancy goods establishments in the state, and in this they express their desire to do something to lessen the evils of the too long hours and the too continuous nervous strain to which the clerks of our retail stores are subjected by the ordinary customs of Christmas shopping.

It would be the desire of the league to do away altogether with evening trading at this time, but as that does not appear to be practicable, they suggest to the merchants that it be largely curtailed by such a measure as announcing that the stores will be closed on some evenings of the week. Recognizing that the reform must be the work of the buyers, the committee pledges itself to use personal influence to induce them to so distribute their trade through the day hours as to leave the evenings on which stores are open to consumers who by reason of their employment cannot shop until after 6 o'clock. The expressed purpose of the league is to prevent the sacrifice of the health and comfort of any class of employes to the demands of holiday shoppers, and they will be glad to consider any way of arriving at this that the experience of the merchants may suggest.

There is no doubt that the women interested have attacked an evil, and suggested the best way of its prevention, in making the hours of employment less at the time of the hardest work. But it must be recognized that the consumer is really wholly at fault in the matter, and with this class the remedy lies in the exclusion of the merchant. He is here to serve the public, and the public must be served according to its demands. If the shoppers would begin Christmas shopping at an earlier date, and if, as the holidays approach, they would shop at earlier hours and so distribute the work of the clerks more evenly, then the merchants would face other conditions and could conduct their places of business in a different fashion. It must occur at once to the thinker that it is not for the merchants to begin the reformer even to cooperate actively at the beginning, but that the consumer has the matter entirely in his control for good or for evil.

With the class to which the consumer belongs the first work of the league must lie. Its great work is not in reforming the proprietors of the stores, but in reforming its own members, so that these proprietors can conform to the plans suggested by the league for the better conditions of employes. That is the truth in a nutshell, and it is pretty well recognized in these carrying on the league work. The return of the consumer is getting more and more their first aim. Just the agitation and talk that arise from the formation of leagues is bringing the attention of the thoughtless to the lack of consideration that has been a marked feature of shopping in general until of late. The consumer now shows some knowledge of the lengthening of the day's work that he or she may make for a clerk by shopping at the last moment a store is open, and delaying the preparation for the employe's leaving.

The health and comfort of employes are even more a matter of interest to the merchant than it is to the consumer. Give the merchant a chance, and there are few cases where he can not be made to do the rest. The league is wise when it asks advice of him, and there is every prospect that, in consequence of the waters being troubled through the commotion made by the league's attempt at reform, there will come eventually through league and merchants better conditions all around.

THE PRESERVATION OF TEUTONISM.

Probably no people who come to this country preserve their attachment for their native land with more enthusiasm than the Germans. Yet the Germans of Germany are greatly worried lest the Germans who go away should lose their Germanism. They certainly absorb their new nationality readily, but they never cease to be German in feeling, thus combining the practical and the sentimental in a remarkable degree. Not long ago German newspapers were full of discussions of the feeling of the Germans in South America. In both Brazil and Argentina are considerable German colonies, and the foreign business of both countries is to a great extent in German hands, much of the trade formerly done by Englishmen being now done by Germans. Agents, said to have been official, were sent to South America to investigate, and great was the satisfaction in the Fatherland when these reported that the Germans were preserving their original nationality. These reports inferred that the Germans in South America were preserving their Teutonism much better than those who have come to the United States, for it was represented that there were purely German communities, with only German schools, and with a large measure of local independence of the government of the nation within whose boundaries they lived. For the latter there is a special reason in the fact that there is less local self-government in Brazil and Argentina than in the United States. For the other, it is easy to understand that the Germans might mix with people of Spanish and Portuguese or aboriginal descent less readily than they mix with Americans, a great part of whom are of English descent, and, therefore, far more nearly allied to the Germans in race, ideas and institutions.

It may be doubted whether the German newspapers are very well informed regarding the United States, for last summer one of them explained that the President was pursuing a policy of conciliation toward China from a desire to catch the Chinese vote, and more recently another one announced that the President would lose the German vote if he did not maintain entire harmony with Germany in the Orient. The influence of Oriental affairs upon the German-American vote was about as unsubstantial as the existence of the Chinese vote. These same German papers have been lately earnestly discussing ways of preserving the Germans in this country from parting with their Teutonism, and a German school society took the very sensible step of soliciting the opinions of many German-Americans. Certainly they were the best qualified to deal with this matter and suggest a remedy if remedy there were. The replies have been published. One of them recommended more liberal institutions in Germany in order to prevent American liberty being too greatly intoxicating to immigrants.

This was turning the tables on the Fatherland. If the Fatherland would be loved more passionately by the emigrant it should reform itself so that the emigrant would not be so glad he had gone away. Perhaps he would not go away so much if the Fatherland would amend its ways. The conscription, the precedence everywhere yielded to the military man and the restrictions imposed upon freedom of speech are among the more important incentives to emigration. With their abatement the German would not be so delighted at finding himself in the United States and in many cases he would stay at home. The remedy prescribed is not exactly impracticable, but it will be taken in very small doses spread over a long period, and in the meantime many Germans will leave the old country, primarily to better their material condition, but incidentally their affectionate recollections of their native land will be somewhat dimmed by its drawbacks, and their adoption of Americanism will be hastened by their enjoyment of the wide range of liberty existing here, and their freedom not only from military service, but also from the arrogance of the military caste.

Rover may recover the high wag of his tail and Pussy go on winding her graceful self about the house. No less an authority than the Baltimore city health-scientist and professor of pathology of the University of Maryland has been inquiring into the accusation that dog and cat are spreaders of typhoid. He finds that anthrax, rabies, glanders, small pox, plague, malaria and some other troubles can be transmitted by these animals to man, but the severest tests show that a dog or a cat can swallow typhoid bacilli enough to kill a regiment of soldiers, and can digest it into harmlessness without any apparent injury to the animal's health. It is thoroughly proved that no domestic animal can transmit typhoid fever to man.

A Texas woman, once the wife of a Portuguese count, after an exciting life spent in various quarters of the globe has now returned to her native land, and will teach her American sisters who are ready to listen to her the ways of peace, and the beauty of Buddhism, which faith she embraced some years since. Sister Sanchamitta has had plenty of experience, but whether it is of the kind needed for her present enterprise is the question.

Arizona is knocking loudly at the door, and as for Oklahoma this territory is so inflated by the knowledge that she has a larger population than either one of eight states of the Union that there will be no keeping her out in the cold much longer. Ten years from now territories will be things of the past. Irrigation has had much to do with increase of population in the West.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease has proved to be another woman who cannot make home and outside interests agree. She is planting deeper than ever into politics, has left her husband, and is suing for a divorce on the ground that he does not support her. Mr. Lease thinks he can manage the housekeeping better if not interfered with by his wife's occasional appearances, and makes no opposition.

Americans have more humor than dignity, as Sunset Cox said, and perhaps we have more need of the flowing gown to give an impressiveness of demeanor to our judges in court than have other countries. Judge Stiness in deciding that the judges shall wear gowns, has done a good thing. There is something else that he might forbid in court that would make the scene still more respect-inspiring.

Congress will meet Monday for its short session, which it is said will be a strictly business session. The plan laid out is to dispose of the appropriation bills at the earliest possible day and to make laws of the revenue reduction, the army reorganization, the Nicaraguan canal and the ship subsidy bills in the order named. Other "necessary" measures will also be adopted and it is hoped that by strict attention to business all these matters can be disposed of before the fourth of March and that there will be no necessity for an extra session.

The world continues full of surprises. Today it is a young and trusted clerk who has defrauded and become a shame among men, and tomorrow it will be another operator on the stock board who has put grain up and his fellow gamblers down, and made a fortune out of the performance, and who is for his smartness admired to distraction.

Fifty American colleges have agreed to accept Filipino students, who are to be brought to this country for education under the plan which Civil Service Commissioner Proctor has formulated. Several of the colleges have agreed to defray all the expenses of those who come to them and others have offered very favorable terms.

Mark Twain is paying the penalty of his greatness, by being confined in bed with an attack of the gout as the result of the numerous dinners he has attended since his return from Europe. He manages to keep up his good spirits very well under the circumstances.

Minister Griscom sends word from Turkey that the indications are that the claims of the United States against that country may soon be satisfactorily settled, and the State Department officials admit that the information received in Washington is encouraging.

New York needs this year an expenditure of $11,031,325 for school premises if her children are to be accommodated. At present 50,000 children in the city are unprovided for in the matter of schoolrooms.

President McKinley's popular plurality has already passed the 800,000 mark, and the official counts are not all in yet.

This is the last month of the nineteenth century.

IMMORTALITY BY BALLOT.

The December Century contains extended editorial comment on the first group of names chosen for the Hall of Fame at New York University.

This is an extremely good list. Until the additional 24 names are selected it will not be entirely safe to criticise the manner of selection. Whether or not the list of 29 already made, or the list of 150 that our descendants will have the opportunity of criticising, shall prove acceptable in every particular, several things are evident: First, that no possible list will suit every one; second, that no possible list can be scientifically and unquestionably correct; third, that the preparation and presentation of the list are very decidedly educational. The judges themselves must have especially realized how much ignorance there was afloat in their own minds concerning the specific services of many of the distinguished men and women whose names they were asked to review; and if they probably had to do some cramming for the occasion, what about the state of knowledge of ordinary mortals? It would seem that the tendency will be rather to mistakes of exclusion than of inclusion, and that every name will represent a distinguished reputation and a career well worth the consideration of ingenuous youth. The very existence of this head-roll of fame will pique curiosity and interest, and be the occasion of truly educational arguments, in the university and out, for all time.

And this leads to the suggestion of a query whether or not there might be a surer way of getting at real "greatness" than that adopted of allowing, for instance, chief justices of states as much voice in selecting scientists, authors and artists as in selecting lawyers, judges and statesmen. A board of authors, for example, called upon to name a list of the most important literary men of the country who had died before 1900, would not have omitted Bryant and Poe. A board of artists would probably err, in the voting, have confused the position of really strong men in our early history with much less important men who achieved a reputation during a rather barren period, though it should be noted that no mistake was made in admitting the one artist (Stuart) who did receive the requisite number of votes. But, as we said, judgment must be suspended as to the plan of selection at least till the missing 21 have been added to the first group.

THE PASSING BELL.

[The Atlantic.]

The solemn and impressive custom of announcing death by the tolling of the church bell will soon be but a vague and distant memory. "The passing bell" has itself passed away, and its slow measured accents no longer tell the story of the departure of one more soul. * * *

The brief notice in the daily paper, while it conveys explicit information, fails to give something that the bell's tolling carried with it. The solemn rhythmic tone awakened a momentary vibration in the breast of every listener, and bade each pause for sympathy and meditation. The bell admonished the sinner to repent, and warned the thoughtless to take heed and mend his ways. It spoke clearly and comprehensively, and bade all scattered and preoccupied inhabitants attend its story.

The bell's voice is identified with all the deepest and most sacred human emotions. It has bespoken the joys and sorrows of all mankind for centuries. Is its voice to die away and leave no part in the life of the future? The wedding bells ring out no more save in some song or story. The Christmas chimes are seldom wafted to our ears. The church bells ring but faintly now and under constant protest. "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day" only in verse; a sunset gun today gives greater satisfaction. The Angelus sounds merely in pictorial form; the fire bells give place to still alarms; the dinner bell is silenced in polite society, and sleigh bells are discarded.

What is the future of the bell? That happy silver tongue that has sung out the joys of all the world; that solemn tone, that has mourned for the nations' dead, and voiced the nations' woes, and summoned to their knees the nations' worshippers!

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

A Parisian named Conte devised the process by which all black lead pencils, and indeed pencils of all sorts, were manufactured. Prior to this in 1761 the great pencil factory of the Faber family had been established in Nuremberg. Pencils were then made from pulverized graphite cemented into solid blocks by means of gums, resins, glue, sulphur and other substances, but none of these preparations yielded useful pencils. Conte's process consisted of a most intimate mixture of graphite and clay, both first brought to a condition of the finest subdivision.

Organized labor, had its troubles even at this early date. By a statute passed in England it was enacted that all persons combining with others to advance their wages or decrease the quantity of their work or in any way to effect or control those who carried on any manufacture or trade in the conduct and management thereof might be convicted and committed to the common jail for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or be kept at hard labor in the house of correction for a term of two calendar months.

William Murdock made such progress in the discovery of practical methods for making, storing and purifying coal gas that he was able to light the whole exterior of his factory at Birmingham, England. Gas distilled from wood was introduced at this time by M. Lebon into his home in Paris, the success of the experiment attracting much notice and comment.

Tieng-tson-tai-oang, King of Corea, suffered an abscess to put an end to his life rather than submit to the contact of the lancet. This was the result of the law of the land that to touch the person of the king with a weapon of iron was treason. The rule was rigidly enforced.

The reputation as a composer of Ludwig von Beethoven, who is in music what Shakespeare is in poetry, became established beyond the limits of his own country. It was at this time that his deafness, noticed first in 1797, became more pronounced. His celebrated Septuor, Opus 20, and the First Symphony, Opus 21, were published this year.

A violent earthquake at Constantinople destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings. It extended into Roumania and Wallachia.

The famine in China induced the government to direct by an imperial edict that a greater portion of the land should be devoted to the cultivation of grain.

Galloping Dick, a remarkable criminal, was executed at Aylesbury near London for highway robbery.

Pius VII. became pope during the last year of the eighteenth century at the age of 58, and was destined to serve one of the most exciting periods in vatican history.

An eruption of Mount Etna, one of the most celebrated volcanoes in the world, situated on the eastern seaboard of Sicily, occurred.

A storm did vast damage in London and throughout almost the whole of England.

Gold was discovered at Ceylon.

The manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield.

Vaccination was introduced into the United States, it having been discovered two years before by Edward Jenner of England.

The use of leaches or infusions in tanning heavy leather was first insisted on by Seguin and the adoption of his suggestion led to the shortening of the time occupied in tanning by about one-half.

Samuel W. Cinffuck, who invented the "pony" sounder and circuit-closer attachment to the telegraph key, was born in Vermont.

Among the births of the year of persons who afterward won fame were the following:

John Junius Burk, Louisiana lawyer.
John Burnside, Louisiana sugar planter.
Warren Burton, New England author and minister.
William Bushnell, American physician and railroad manager.
J. Benjamin Cahoone, Naval Pay Director.
Zeans Caldwell, American educator and writer.
John McLeod Campbell, D. D., Scott theologian.
Madam Maria Corador-Allen, English vocalist in America.
Rene Edouard Caron, Canadian statesman.
Nicholas Armand Correal, French political writer.
Braulio Carillo, Costa Rican dictator.
William A. Carruthers, American physician and author.

MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

The Musical Review is especially valuable this month. In place of the short biographies which have been a feature of the little magazine are found original articles by musical experts on subjects of interest to musicians. Thomas Tapper writes of "The Art of Teaching Art;" Percy Goetschius of "Musical Form from the Standpoint of the Music Lover;" S. A. Burdett on "Good Church Music;" Jean Parkman Brown on "Emulation;" John Franklin Bohme on "Respiration for Advanced Singers," and Mrs. John Vance Cheney of the Chicago School of Life and Expression on "How I Teach the Pianoforte." There is a sketch of Fanny Hensel and excellent pictures of her and her famous brother, Felix Mendelssohn, besides other matters of interest.

Choir Journals Nos. 45 and 46 are out, the former containing a Christmas anthem, "Brightest and Best," by the voluminous writer, Frank A. Brackett.

The New England Conservatory Magazine is always bright and chatty. The present issue has an elaborate essay by Benjamin Cutter on "The Composer versus the Performer." "Wayside Philosophy," "The Remoteness of Things," "A Fable of Graduates," "The Changing of the Balance," "Our Need of a True National Hymn," etc., make up a good number.

The November Music honors Benjamin Godard in its frontispiece—a face not familiar to many, though most people enjoy his work. A curious article, in its matter, is "Benjamin Franklin's Relation to Music," by H. S. Sonneck. One arrives at the conclusion that the good things the great man did not meddle with were few and far between. Mr. Armstrong has given us a study of Nordica, which shows the great prima donna in some new lights—which still add to our appreciation of her character. Theophile Papin has an article on "Jenny Lind in St. Louis," and W. S. B. Matthews on "Memorizing and Competent Musical Interpretation." Edith Winn writes about Joseph Joachim in an interesting strain, and "Symphony since Beethoven" dwells on the great masters, Robert Schumann and Brahms. This is from the French of M. Hughes Imbert.

"Hark the Glad Sound" is a full anthem for Christmas by the well-known English church composer, Myles B. Foster, which appears in the Musical Times. There is also a carol anthem, "Come ye Lofty," by H. Elliott Button. Dr. Walford Davies, a new English composer, is given considerable space, as is the Birmingham Musical Festival, at which many beautiful works have been given. Franklin Taylor concludes his practical hints on pianoforte teaching, there is a curious reproduction of a pen-and-ink sketch by Mendelssohn, Joseph Bennett writes sarcastically of "Snippets," and the leading article is "A Visit to Tenbury," with numerous illustrations, and a good deal about Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, whose portrait also forms an extra supplement.

Arthur Whiting's Suite Moderne is reviewed intelligently in the Musical Courier of November 7, and the issue of the fourteenth bears a full-page portrait of Earl Gulick, the famous boy soprano, and has much to say about the new Russian pianist, Gabrilowitsch, giving him a very high rank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

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Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

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BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
Two-masted Fishing Boat,
36-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; centre-board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?
If so call and I will pay the highest cash prices.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 231 Spring St.

New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

Every Exertion a Task
Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Newport, R. I., Nov. 26, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 M., Dec. 5, 1900, for constructing Fire Apparatus Building, Fort Greble, R. I. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Fire Apparatus Building," H. P. Young, Q. M. 11-26-1200.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Rhode Island—Rain or snow tonight; Sunday fair, except rain or snow near the coast; variable winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Probably light rain or snow late tonight; Sunday generally fair; variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

There is some local cloudiness today over the lake region and on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with light snow flurries or rain at a few points, but otherwise fair and generally clear weather prevails over the country. The weak disturbance which was off the southern New England coast yesterday has disappeared and the barometers are generally high except over the upper valleys and Canadian sections to the north, which are covered by the small area of low pressure which was over British Columbia yesterday morning. The temperature continues moderate. At 8 a. m. it was 30 at Boston, New York 34, Washington 28, New Orleans 54, St. Louis 38, Chicago 34, St. Paul 24, San Francisco 46.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	41	46	49
Barometer,	29.96	29.99	29.98
Wind,	N	N	N W
Weather,	Cloudy	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 54 m
Sun set ..... 16 h 23 m
Moon sets ..... 1 h 06 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 29 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 56 m
Sun rises ..... 6 h 55 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 22 m
Moon sets ..... 2 h 10 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 27 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 00 m

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 55 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 22 m
Moon sets ..... 2 h 49 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 27 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 00 m

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 56 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 22 m
Moon sets ..... 3 h 32 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 26 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 01 m
High water ..... 6 h 25 m; 16 h 57 m

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 57 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 22 m
Moon sets ..... 4 h 40 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 25 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 02 m
High water ..... 6 h 17 m; 17 h 30 m

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 58 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 22 m
Moon sets ..... 5 h 57 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 24 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 03 m
High water ..... 6 h 08 m; 18 h 30 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, December 6, 5 h 33 m. M.
Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m. E.
New Moon, December 21, 10 h 01 m. M.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 15 m. M.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
Wanted—Boy; 7th page.
Lappin—Ghosts; 8th page.
Fall River—Bazaar; 5th page.
Hood's Sarsaparilla; 4th page.
Chase's Dyspepsia Cure; 4th page.
Cleveland's Baking Powder; 5th page.
Metropolitan Stock Exchange; 7th page.
Portsmouth—Illustrated Lecture; 5th page.
Wanted—Position as Bookkeeper; 7th page.
Opera House—E. V. Phelan Stock Co.; 5th page.
Touro Dining Rooms—Menu for Sunday; 7th p.
Opera House—"Because She Loved Him So;" 5.
Barney's Music Store—Steinway Pianos; 8th p.
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee; 24 page.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

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Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
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FIRE INSURANCE.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
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Real Estate for Sale.

CORNER lot, on Bliss road, contains 21,000 square feet. Asked $3,000.

Lot on Beacon Street, near the Middletown line, contains over two acres. Asked $1,400.

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And Carpet Beating Works,
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Architect,
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ROOM 26.

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Real Estate.
Office - - - Ferry Wharf,
Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor
OFFERS FOR SALE
A FARM IN MIDDLETOWN.
Over 25 acres. Good house for residence, 12 rooms, 2 barns, fertile land, within 3 miles of Newport. Amongst several farms which Mr. Taylor holds for sale in Middletown, his judgment selects this as one of the best and cheapest.
OFFICE 124 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
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MARRIED.

SOUTHWICK—MUNROE—In Fall River, 24th ult., LeRoy F. Southwick to Ella F. Munroe, both of Portsmouth.

WARRES—MOORE—In Providence, Nov. 28, by Rev. J. W. Otterhout, Albert William Warres of this city and Minnie Clark Moore of Providence.

DIED.

BARKER—In this city, 29th ult., Ezra James Barker, in the 74d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 242 Broadway, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HELGER—In Tiverton, 25th ult., Henry W. Helger, in his 69th year.

AVERY—In Providence, 30th ult., Francis M. Avery, in his 62d year.

JONES—In Providence, 30th ult., Elizabeth Jones, in her 82d year.

JORDAN—In Providence, 30th ult., Margaret A., wife of Andrew Jordan, in her 56th year.

SNOW—In Providence, 29th ult., Edward R. Snow, in his 79th year.

POTTER—In Providence, 30th ult., Alice, widow of Robert Potter, in her 88th year.

ALLENSON—In Central Falls, 29th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Allenson, in her 61st year.

FAWCETT—In Lincoln, 28th ult., Samuel Fawcett, in his 70th year.

FLANNERY—In Fall River, 29th ult., Anthony Flannery.

O'BRIEN—In Fall River, 25th ult., Ann, wife of Thomas O'Brien.

PARKER—In New Bedford, 25th ult., Marcia F., widow of Ward M. Parker, in her 88th year.

ROBERT G. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

12-Acre Farm for Sale.

I have AN EXCELLENT FARM of 12 acres for sale on Mitchell's Lane in Middletown. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, overlooking the East passage and having farm BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR. This property is well worth your consideration. Full particulars of Mr. Hazard, Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT.

I am fully authorized to rent, UNFURNISHED, THE COTTAGE OF MISS RANDOLPH, 151 Broadway. This is an excellent MODERN HOUSE of ten rooms and bath, with hot water heater, and has a concrete cellar. Full particulars at my office.

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TELEPHONE 350.

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Of the very best quality.

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(H. L. Marsh. Howard B. Peckham.)
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DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 23, 1900.

To the abutters on Broadway and Washington Square from near the New City Hall to Washington Square near Thames Street, and to all persons interested in the petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to extend its tracks along Broadway and down Washington Square:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of the City Council of the City of Newport, on Streets and Highways, will give a Public Hearing to all said persons, in the Council Chamber in the New City Hall in the City of Newport on MONDAY, December 10, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M., with reference to the extension and location of the tracks of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company from their present location on Broadway at or near the New City Hall, down Broadway to Washington Square and along Washington Square towards Thames Street, and with reference to the petition of the said Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for the said extension, presented to the City Council on the 21st day of November instant and referred to this Committee.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY,
Chairman Committee on Streets and Highways.

Ready Today

The Newport Journal is a seven-column quarto paper the same as the Daily News and contains each week the best of the matter, local and general, which the Daily has had the previous six days, in the original form making it a most excellent paper to send to an absent friend or to keep for reference. This week's issue, ready for mailing today will contain as its leading features:

How Thanksgiving Day was Observed.
A Fatal Shooting Accident at Jamestown.
Interesting Football Games.
The Street Railway's Petition for Extension of Its Tracks.
A Silver Wedding Anniversary.
Death of William Riggs.
Proposed New Steamboat Line to Providence.
Election of Society Officers.
Proposed Federation of City Churches.

Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents, or will be sent to any address in the United States at the rate of $2 a year.

Daily News Office, 207 Thames St.

CLEVELAND'S
Superior Baking Powder

may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Cleveland's Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

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You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is poisonous.

EASTWOOD EASTWOOD.

Death of the Mayor of Central Falls After a Long Illness.

[Special despatch to the News.]

CENTRAL FALLS, Dec. 1.—Mayor Eastwood Eastwood died this afternoon at 1:50. He grew worse this morning and failed rapidly during the day, passing away quietly.

In the death of Mayor Eastwood that city has lost a chief executive who enjoyed to a high degree the confidence and popularity of the people of the municipality which he served. At the recent election he was chosen again as the head of the administration by a majority of about 600 votes and the citizens showed their satisfaction and pleasure at the result by celebrating the event as such a one was never celebrated there before.

Mr. Eastwood's acquaintance and the esteem in which he was held were not bounded by the city in which he lived. He was widely known throughout the state, for he had served the public in many official capacities. He had been successively a town councilman of the town of Lincoln, a representative from that town in the General Assembly, an alderman of the city of Central Falls and mayor of that city for the past three years, and in all these positions had rendered excellent service to the constituencies he represented and acquired the respect and confidence of those with whom he labored.

He had made many friends also in the numerous fraternal organizations with which he was affiliated, which included the Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Royal and Select Masters, the Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the United Workmen, the Good Fellows and the Elks, and among all these he was highly regarded as an interested worker, a faithful brother and a firm friend.

Besides all this, he was known throughout the extent of the Blackstone valley as a man of generous heart and hand and a giver of wise and wisely bestowed charity. No one but himself could tell his many good deeds, but there are scores of men in that section of the state whom he had aided in the hard struggle of life at times when assistance meant much more than the mere financial help afforded.

There is an element of pathos in the manner and the time of his decease and in the brave struggle he made for life. The simple cutting of a corn induced poison in blood already impoverished and vitiated by the effects of diabetes. Amputation was suffered in a vain hope of staying the progress of the disease, but the poison had too strong a hold and too complete a course through the system and death came slowly but surely. It was while thus fighting against fatal disease and approaching dissolution that he passed through the recent political campaign which brought him as its result another endorsement by his fellow citizens, and with it the honor of another election as the mayor of his city, which, however, he was not destined to enjoy.

FIRE IN A PROVIDENCE GRAIN MILL.

Early Morning Fire Damages Building, Machinery and Stock.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1.—Fire broke out in W. P. Hale & Co's grain mill on the water front early this morning and did damage roughly estimated at $5,000. The blaze seems to have caught round the chimney on the second floor and it swept through the third story and up the elevator well. Some 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of grain were badly damaged by fire, smoke and water; the machinery was put out of business, and the building badly burned.

Steamer Belgia's Rudder Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—Steamer Umbria, from New York, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed November 29, in lat 51 north and long. 26 west, Hamburg-American line steamer Belgia, which left Hamburg November 21, bound for Baltimore. The Belgia had stopped to repair her rudder, which had become disabled. It was expected that she would proceed on the following day.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM RIGGS.

The Masonic fraternity and the public in general paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the late William Riggs, whose funeral took place from his residence on Catherine street this afternoon. Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, Eminent Commander Thatcher T. Bowler, and St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., Worshipful Master Daniel B. Fearing, headed by the Newport band, Harry K. Howard leader, attended in a body. It was one of the largest Masonic funerals seen here for a long time, and was also attended by many of the leading business men of the place.

The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church and his assistant, Rev. E. J. Dennen. A quartet consisting of Messrs. Arthur B. Commerford, Henry H. Smith, N. T. Hodson and Thomas M. Seabury, Jr., sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Asleep in Jesus," favorite hymns of the deceased.

The bearers from the Commandery were Sir Knights William Hamilton, David M. Coggeshall and Peter King and those from St. John's Lodge were William Beattie of Fall River, a lifelong friend of the deceased, Horace N. Hassard and John Mason. At the cemetery both Masonic bodies performed their full ritual services.

There was a wealth of flowers sent by the Masons and by friends from far and near, the broadcloth casket being almost completely hidden from view. The silver plate bore only the name of the deceased and the date of his birth and death. Not half of those attending were able to gain admittance, but at the close of the services all were given an opportunity to take a last look at the deceased.

THE VANDERBILT CHRISTENING.

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take place in New York some time this month, and in all probability shortly before Christmas. Father Murphy, of the Cathedral, who officiated at the marriage of Miss Fair and Mr. Vanderbilt, will in all probability perform the ceremony, which will not take place until Mrs. Vanderbilt is able to be out. As the infant is to be baptized in the Roman Catholic faith it is likely that the ceremony will take place in the baptistry of St. Patrick's Cathedral. All this will, of course, depend on the condition of mother and child, who at the present time are in excellent health.

DEFUNCT NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKS.

Efforts of the Officials to Wind Up Their Affairs Speedily.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 1.—Efforts are being made as rapidly as possible by the officials in charge to wind up the affairs of the defunct banks and concerns which collapsed during the so-called panic period of seven years ago. The business of the National Bank of the Commonwealth and Derryfield Savings Bank has been practically wound up by the receivers. Progress is also reported by the assignee of the People's Fire Insurance Company, the affairs of which are now before the courts.

Judge Isaac L. Heath, as commissioner, is considering the claims against the defunct Bank of New England, of which George I. McAllister is receiver. Mrs. Anna L. Smith of Connecticut and a large number of other plaintiffs brought suit to recover the value of bonds held by the Union Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, which were guaranteed by the Bank of New England. The plaintiffs won their cases and demand the payment of about $70,000 in all. The claim of Alonzo Elliott, as treasurer of the bank, for something like $6,000, alleged to be due for services rendered, has been presented to the commissioner.

Considerable interest is manifested in the disposition of the case of the Granite State Provident Association, which is to come up at the law term in Concord next week. Assignee Taggart is about ready to make a payment towards settling up the affairs of the concern, but at a hearing on his petition before the September term of the supreme court in this city several questions came up which are left for the law term to decide. One of these is whether an order should be made by the court cutting off all shareholders in states where the ancillary receivers refuse, decline or are unable to turn over the money to the assignee for distribution. The second is, if the order should not be issued, should the assignee be ordered to treat all shareholders alike.

The New Hampshire Trust Company, which failed for more than a million, is still in the hands of an assignee. It is practically a thing of the past.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Louis Lahens of Philadelphia is guest of Colonel A. L. Wetherill.

Mr. Patrick Drury, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is improving rapidly.

Mr. William Williams has returned from New York.

As tomorrow is Advent Sunday, Rev. C. D. Burrows, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, will preach upon "John the Baptist" instead of giving a sermon in the course upon "Types of Our Citizens."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burns and Miss Burns, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Champlin, have returned to Narragansett Pier.

Miss Mary Champlin has gone to Narragansett Pier for a visit.

Private John S. Butler of Fort Greble, who was operated on recently for appendicitis, is doing remarkably well.

The work of remodeling the ferry slip here has not been started yet. It probably will be some days before the work can be begun, as permission has not yet been obtained, and there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the town council or the United States government has the power to grant the necessary permission. The town council was asked to call a special meeting to grant the permit, but as it felt that it had nothing to do with the matter the meeting was not called. The slip will extend out 45 feet farther than the present one, the bridge being 15 feet farther out and 15 feet longer and there being 15 feet more of spiling to allow for dolphins. While the remodeling is being done the Beaver Tail will land at Knowles's wharf, which will be strengthened and fitted up for the work.

In the forthcoming legal proceedings by the remnant of the free churches opposing the union, there will be 2,000 defendants, including all the assemblymen and trustees of the United Free Church.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Vermont Turkeys, Western Turkeys.
Mongrel Geese, Ducks, Chickens,
Grouse, Partridge, Quail.

Brown's Market

SIMPLEST OF CEREMONIES.

Funeral of Senator Davis at His Home in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—With the simplest of ceremonies the body of the late United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis was placed in a receiving vault today in Oakland cemetery. Owing to the advanced age of the dead statesman's parents, the services were held at the family residence in Farrington avenue. Here were gathered prominent men from all parts of the country, nearly every member of the Minnesota legislature, state and city officials; committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives and hundreds of citizens of the twin cities. All the state and city offices were closed for the day while flags were displayed everywhere at half-mast.

The services were conducted by Rev. C. D. Andrews of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Archbishop Ireland, who as a lifelong friend of the dead Senator had been invited to participate, was prevented owing to the regulations of the Roman Catholic Church, but was present as a mourner.

At the conclusion of the services at the Davis home the procession formed and followed the hearse over the snow-covered ground to Oakland cemetery, where after the reading of the committal service by Dr. Andrews the casket was lowered into a receiving vault in the beautiful little chapel designed for temporary burial. Later the body will be interred.

Magnificent tributes of flowers filled the parlor where the services were conducted. President and Mrs. McKinley sent a beautiful wreath. An immense wreath of chrysanthemums overlaid with white rose and orchids was the token from the United States Senate, while quantities of American Beauty roses came from members of the House of Representatives, the state assembly and the Bar Association of Minnesota. A wreath of pink and white roses from the Old Time Telegraphers bore the symbol "30"—the day is ended.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL M'NAIR.

Attended by Many of His Old Navy Associates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, ranking rear admiral of the navy, was held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church here today. The services were attended by all of Admiral McNair's old associates now in Washington, including Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Hichborn, O'Neill, Crowninshield, Rodgers and Higginson, and Commander Remey. The service was conducted by Rev. Alexander McKay-Smith, rector of St. John's, assisted by Rev. Walden Meyer of Christ Church, navy yard. The full Marine Band was in attendance, heading a battalion of the same corps. At the conclusion of the ceremony at the church the procession formed for the march to Arlington, where the committal service was read by Rev. Mr. Meyer.

Members of the Hague Arbitration Court.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 1.—Olivecrona, a Swede, formerly assessor of the high court, and Gram, a Norwegian, formerly a minister of state, have been appointed members of the international court of arbitration at The Hague.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Christmas greens are arriving.

—Mr. R. S. Fuller of New York is spending a few days here.

—Mrs. O. F. Felt of Lynn is guest of her sister, Mrs. William Carry.

—Mr. Herbert Milliken and Mr. C. C. Ball of Block Island are in town.

—Malcolm King was today taken to the Sockanossett School for Boys to serve during his minority.

—Repairs are being made to the Ann street pier, to prepare it for winter.

—Mrs. David King and Miss King will go to New York Monday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Roberts are passengers on steamship Campania, which sailed from New York today for Liverpool.

—Mr. Peter A. Walsh of the Training Station is visiting in New York and Springfield.

—Miss Jennie Cook of Providence is spending her vacation with Miss Mary G. Walsh of this city.

—At administrator's sale today the estate of Benjamin J. Bryer was sold by Auctioneer E. C. O'Neill to Michael T. Leary for $735.

—The Pelham Club has again engaged rooms at the LaForge cottage for the winter, and inaugurated its season this afternoon with a ladies' whist party.

—F. H. Douse and J. P. Randall of New York, H. A. McLaughlin of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bemis of Taunton and J. B. Morton and R. H. Davis of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—Mr. George Quarry, Jr., of this city was operated upon for appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, Thursday. The operation was very successful and the patient is doing as well as could be expected.

—Fishing schooner Cora P. White has finished being painted at the Newport shipyard and was launched this afternoon, fishing steamer Montauk taking her place on the ways. Catboat Marion was also launched.

—The old "city clerk's office" sign on the old city hall has been taken down and there is no longer anything to deceive people into trying to use the old instead of the new building. It has been suggested that the old sign be presented to the Historical Society.

—Thanksgiving night a large number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Young on Elm street and gave Mr. Young a genuine surprise party. Among those present were Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Chandler and members of the Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. A collation was served.

—Torpedo boat Craven has had some preliminary trials in the outer harbor and it is expected now will start for New York tomorrow, in tow of the Leyden and also using her own steam. Despite the fact that her bow is turned back in the form of a fishhook it is possible to steer the Craven. She will probably have her bow and stern repaired at New York.

—Torpedo boat Dupont, Lieutenant G. R. Evans commanding, arrived at the Torpedo Station at noon today from New York. The boat will receive her torpedo equipment and then sail south to join the North Atlantic squadron for the winter manoeuvres. This is the first visit to Newport of the Dupont since her accident at the Torpedo Station last summer. She has been at the New York navy yard, where her damaged bow has been repaired.

—Work is being pushed on the new depot at Long wharf and about the yard, changing the grade of the track and yard to conform to the plans. A cargo of granite blocks, about 700 tons, has been landed on the platform at the head of the wharf, and this is considered to be a good test of the work of the builders. The granite blocks will be used for paving the roadway for freight wagons on the north side of the freight shed.

—The Society for Gospel Work in Trinidad will hold its second annual meeting at 7:15 o'clock Tuesday evening next, in the Friends' Church. Rev. E. S. Kilpatrick, who has been engaged in missionary work in Trinidad for two years, has returned for a brief visit in the interests of the work, and will be present at this meeting and give an account of his labors among the islanders. The meeting is open to the public, and the society hopes that there may be a large attendance to greet Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick and to speed him on in his work.

NEWPORT'S RAINFALL.

The rainfall in Newport for the past seven months, according to the record kept at the Water Works pumping station, has been as follows, in inches and hundredths of inches: May, 4.49; June, .94; July, 2.26; August, 1.51; September, 3.31; October, 4.92; November, 3.68; total, 20.68. This does not include the rainfall of yesterday and Thanksgiving night, which was about an inch.

The rainfall of the past three months has set the brooks to running and the ponds, which were very low, are beginning to fill up. The evaporation in this cool weather is of course very much less than in hot weather, so that what is gained now is mostly available for use; it does not go up in the air as fast as it does in summer.

The recent rainfall is expected to improve the taste of the city water, which is going to fill up. The evaporation in this has been very bad of late.

If you Do not Know JUST WHEN TO CHANGE YOUR GLASSES, A SAFE RULE IS TO HAVE YOUR EYES CAREFULLY TESTED EVERY TWO YEARS. YOU MAY NOT REQUIRE TO CHANGE GLASSES THEN, BUT IT WILL MAKE YOU FEEL EASY TO KNOW IT POSITIVELY.

DON'T WEAR THE SAME GLASSES AFTER YOUR EYES HAVE GIVEN YOU NOTICE THAT THEY NEED MORE HELP. IF THE GLASSES HAVE BEEN ACCURATELY FITTED YOUR EYES WILL GIVE YOU GOOD AND COMFORTABLE USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

IF YOU WILL ALWAYS CHANGE YOUR GLASSES WHEN YOUR EYES CHANGE, GETTING JUST THE PROPER ONES, THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE ANY EYE TROUBLE, OF COURSE.

YOUR OPTICIAN MUST BE CONSCIENTIOUS, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED.

If you don't know, ask about me.
ESTABLISHED 1881.

Mueller,
Scientific Optician,
106 Bellevue Avenue.

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY.
SOLD ONLY BY
Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

Typhoid Fever.
Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our
Pure Distilled WATER.
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.

No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
CHEMISTS.
Telephone No. 520.
212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

Several New Patterns in Imitation
French Flannels,
Sold at other places at 17c. per yard, but which we are selling at the special price of 12 1-2c.

A NEW LINE OF
Curtain Muslins,
at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 17c, 20c and 22c per yard.

NEW PATTERNS OF
Teazle Cloth,
at 10c. per yard.

1,000 YARDS
Outing Flannels,
In remnants, extra heavy goods, at 6 1-4c. per yard.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

From Now On, All Gala Days with the Dolls.

One of our customers made the remark the other day—"I always wait to see your dolls before trying to buy any elsewhere." Do you know that means a great deal? It tells quite a story of the past success of our dolls. But the past can't compare with the surprises we have in store for you this season. The little mothers are going to open their eyes with delight when they come here on a tour of inspection.

Dolls in front of you.
Dolls behind you.
Dolls all around you.

And such dolls—dressed in the latest fashion, to our own order; gowns made as carefully as those of a professional dressmaker, and underwear that can be laundered like large garments; the hats and caps of the latest Paris fashion. Then we have the separate heads, arms, wigs, bodies, hats, caps, shoes, stockings, gloves, parasols, toilets, combs and brushes, jewelry and anything our ladyship, MISS DOLLY, requires. But how can we write of them? You must see them. Old and young, come and be children again.

We attach a few price hints only:

A full line of UNBREAKABLE Dolls, moving eyes, flowing hair, washable face, 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.25, $1.49, $1.90, $2.50.

[illegible]-inch all China Doll, white or black, 5c.
9-inch Bisque head, feet and arms, cloth body, 5c.
14-inch China head, feet and arms, cloth body, [illegible]c.
[illegible]-inch all China, white or black, 10c.
6-inch Bisque Dolls, dressed or undressed, 10c.
6-inch, moving arms, flowing hair, 10c.
9-inch wood jointed body, bisque head, 10c.
16-inch jointed doll, bisque head, and hair dressed, 15c.
5-inch all bisque, fully jointed, flowing hair, 25c.
10-inch jointed Doll, silk dressed, shoes and stockings, 25c.
13-inch kid body, bisque head, shoes and stockings, 25c.
15-inch half kid body, bisque head, long flowing hair, 25c.
11-inch patent jointed body, bisque head, flowing hair, 25c.
11-inch fine French Doll, fine head, natural eyes, 25c.
15-inch French Doll, bisque head, long hair, 25c.
6-inch all bisque French Doll, fully jointed, 34c.
15-inch French Doll, natural eyes, long hair, 48c.
[illegible]-inch rag Doll, all dressed, [illegible]c.
[illegible]-inch patent body, bisque head, long hair, 59c.
[illegible]-inch French jointed Doll, bisque head, long hair, [illegible]c.
15-inch French Doll, jointed body, long hair, [illegible]c.
[illegible]-inch kid body, bisque head, natural eyes and hair, 95c.
[illegible]-inch French bisque, jointed Doll, long hair, moving eyes, [illegible]c.
[illegible]-inch French body, [illegible]
Baby Doll, bisque head, fully dressed, [illegible]
[illegible]-inch kid body, French head, natural and moving eyes, $1.23.
22-inch French Dolls, fully jointed, bisque head, natural eyes and hair, $1.59, $1.73 and $1.99.

All Cloth Dolls, painted faces, all clothes to take off, 34c., 50c., 95c.

And all sizes of this same quality of Doll, no better in the market, for $1.49, $1.73, $1.90, $2.73, $2.90 to $20. All sizes dressed Dolls, 10c., 19c., 25c., 39c., 49c., 59c., 75c., 95c., $1.23, $1.34, $1.49 to $12.50.

All sizes of Rubber and Knit Dolls, for 25c., 34c., 49c., 59c., 95c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Landers & Son, 167 Thames St.

Marked-Down Sale
Every Saturday Afternoon.
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

Watches!
Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases: beautifully made, engraved and plain.

Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen
—AT—
E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street
Near Mill Street

Newport Transfer Express Co.
Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot.
Telephone 271-2.

GOOD DRY
Storage for Carriages
FLUDDER BROTHERS,
15 BEACH STREET.

FERNS AND PALMS.
I have just received a fresh supply of Boston Sword Ferns, large and small. Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants. "Jadoo Fibre" and Plantene to make them grow.
Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from 5c. up.
Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food.
Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.
All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Madonia Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in.
Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres.
Baskets, all kinds and sizes.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
Harry L. DeBlois, 90 Broadway.

TURKEYS.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 155-5.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—By a woman, washing or any kind of work by the day. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
ALL NEXT WEEK
Matinee Daily, Commencing Tuesday.
Engagement of
The E. V. Phelan Stock Co.,
Including ELLA CAMERON, JAMES DURKIN, and an excellent company, presenting
Monday Evening, "The Ensign."
Tuesday—Matinee, "Lady Audley's Secret." Evening, "The Fatal Card."
Wednesday—Matinee, "A Southern Romance." Evening, "Held by the Enemy."
Thursday—Matinee, "Led Astray." Evening, "In Sight of St. Paul's."
Friday—Matinee, "The Creole." Evening, "Ten Nights Johnson."
Saturday—Matinee, "Held by the Enemy." Evening, "The Great Randolph Mystery."
And a Vaudeville Show alone worth the price of admission, headed by the great Brindamour, Ladies' Concert Orchestra.
PRICES: Matinee, 10c. and 20c. Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.
Seats on sale Saturday, Dec. 1.

OPERA HOUSE.
Monday, December 10.
Newport Artillery Co. Benefit.
DIRECT FROM FROHMAN'S
William Gillette's Great Comedy Triumph,
Because She Loved Him So.
Light, Wholesome and Full of Laughter.
The Little Minister of Farce.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Reserved seat sale for exchange tickets Friday, Dec. 7. Regular sale Saturday, Dec. 8. Tickets on sale at C. M. Cole's, Newport One Price and Kenyon & Smith's.

BAZAAR,
For the Benefit of the Home for Aged People,
FALL RIVER, MASS.,
In Music Hall, Franklin Street,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 3, 4 and 5.
Doors open at 4 o'clock. Supper served each evening on the European plan, from 5 to 7:30 P. M.
Fancy articles, infants' wear, dolls, toys, bags of all descriptions, aprons and other domestic necessities; delicious home-made jellies and preserves, lemonade, flowers, candy, cake and ice cream for sale at artistic booths presided over by the ladies interested in the bazaar. An opportunity will be given to the curious to learn their future fate and fortune, also their exact avoirdupois. The Orpheus orchestra will furnish music each evening.
Admission 15c.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE,
"OUR LATE WAR WITH SPAIN,"
By Chaplain W. O. Cassard.
Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 4, at 7:30
In the Portsmouth Christian Church,
Under the auspices of the Active Culture Club.
(If stormy will be held Wednesday).
Admission—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.
H. W. McCRONE.

ENGLAND AGHAST.

Realizes the Serious Situation in South Africa.

Filipinos in Europe Contemplating a New Campaign.

[Copyright, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Dec. 1.—South Africa once more monopolizes attention. The public is aghast at General Dewet's recent success at Dewetsdorp, where he captured a British garrison of 400 men and two guns, as already called to the Associated Press in detail. "Is this guerilla warfare?" the Liberal papers ironically inquire. "Why," is asked on all sides, "are these troops coming home?" The ovations to the victors strike even those participating in them as hollow compared with the events transpiring at the seat of war. Parliament not being in session, the public is not favored with any insight into the war office's opinions and plans. But it is credited with varying ideas, from philosophic indifference to acute panic. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed one of the responsible heads of departments and elicited the following views:

"Undoubtedly the situation in South Africa is serious. It resembles in many ways America's trouble with the Filipinos. We cannot expect to crush out opposition for some time to come. We are not withdrawing troops indiscriminatingly, nor are we indifferent to the gravity of the problem. The Household cavalry has come home because heavy cavalry is practically useless. The infantry, too, is of comparatively small service. We rely upon two things to bring about peace: First, the transformation so far as possible of all the British troops in the disturbed districts into mobile cavalry and mounted infantry, and second, through the establishment of a police force. Until the latter [illegible] even the cavalry will not be able to accomplish much. The police force should be similar to the Irish constabulary, only all the men will be mounted. When that body is organized I believe a change will quickly come over the situation."

The Canadian officers who returned here from South Africa this week expressed no surprise at the renewal of Boer successes. They only wonder that they had not been greater. The Canadians, however, are unanimous in expressing the belief that General Kitchener is the right man to deal with the form of opposition now faced by the British in South Africa. Hardly any of the returning officers expressed criticism of Lord Roberts, even in the face of the recent reverses. The general feeling towards the field marshal is well put by the Sun of this city, which says: "Lord Roberts is a brilliant, dashing soldier and has displayed consummate ability. But, after all, we fear he is too much of a humanitarian for the work now to be done. Once Kitchener gets to work on the Boers nothing will stop him."

There is a noticeable incursion of Filipinos into London and Paris. The report, subsequently denied, that Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent in Europe, was contemplating going to Hong Kong to re-organize there a Filipino transport and re-supply the Filipinos with munitions of war has given rise to the belief that the Filipinos in Europe are contemplating a new campaign. A representative of the Associated Press has interviewed one of the most prominent members of the European junta, who has just returned from Paris and Madrid. He said:

"We are planning no new campaign. There is no reason why Agoncillo should go to Hong Kong to give the Filipinos a further supply of munitions of war. The fact that Agoncillo has just leased a home in Paris shows that he intends to remain there and watch events. The reports of our committees at Kobe, Yokohama, Macao, Batavia, Hong Kong and Bank Kok show they are all working well. This is also evidenced by the fact that 10,000 rifles were smuggled into Manila last month. The war is no nearer an end than ever. The Filipino resources are still great, as can be judged by the fact that Aguinaldo is continuing to keep and feed 9,000 Spanish prisoners.

"We are deeply disappointed at the re-election of Mr. McKinley. All our agents in the United States never led us to believe Mr. Bryan would actively help us, yet we relied on the strength of the anti-imperialists in the United States. We are still anxious to come to an understanding, and there are indications that Mr. McKinley favors a compromise. It is clear that Judge Taft goes beyond his instructions, and that Mr. McKinley is prepared to give greater concessions than Judge Taft. It is true that a large number of Filipinos are flocking to European countries. At least 60 are now in London, but not with the idea of a renewed propaganda. The junta is content to wait until the Americans are tired of losing officers and men by deaths from sickness. We hope and believe better times are in store."

Sir Thomas Lipton recently has been considering the proposal to send the Shamrock I into American waters for a series of trial races with the Shamrock II. However, while he is anxious to give the new yacht every chance, he feels pledged to the Glasgow exhibition committee to race the older boat in the international match which the committee has arranged to take place on the Clyde, and he has decided to leave the decision to Mr. George L. Watson, who has designed the new challenger for the America's cup. Therefore, it is improbable that both boats will cross the Atlantic, as Mr. Watson desires only to see how the new and old yachts compare, and he believes this can be done on the Clyde. The only alterations yet made in the Shamrock I are to replace her corroded plates, improve her sheer plans and reduce her draught 18 inches, so increasing her chances under the new British rule, now being prepared, five, but which will not now be put into execution until the trial races of the Shamrock II have been sailed.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Thursday evening at the Thanksgiving dinner given at the Hotel Cecil, under the auspices of the American Society in London, referred jocosely to "long-eared" reporters, which has evidently not been considered by the English press to be so humorous as intended, for the papers dismiss the speech with a few lines.

Seizure of a British Steamer by Colombia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—British sloop-of-war Icarus has arrived herefrom Esquimault, B. C., on her way to Panama, to inquire into the seizure of a British steamer by the Colombian government, which took it for use as a transport.

Cruiser Philadelphia to Train the Wisconsin's Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Cruiser Philadelphia is to sail for Central and South America Monday, with a double crew. The extra men are to be trained on the manning of battleship Wisconsin

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—About 50 cottage residents are still here.

—Mr. S. D. Anderson is here from New York.

—The ponds and wells are now pretty well filled.

—Mr. Charles J. Donnison is back from New York.

—Dr. F. L. Tiffany has returned to Stamford, Conn.

—Mr. F. E. Lawton has returned from North Attleboro.

—Miss Mary A. Hazard is spending a week in Washington.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hanson have returned to New York.

—Mr. T. J. O'Neill has taken another lease of The Aquidneck.

—A. M. Dunphy of 5 Mount Vernon street has returned from Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Griffith are spending a few days at Pascoag.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Perry have returned from a visit to New Haven.

—Mrs. Jennette Seabury has returned from a visit to Fall River and Providence.

—It is said that Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor contemplates erecting a cottage at Lenox.

—Mrs. Jencks of Pawtucket has been here, visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Albro.

—Mrs. Charles A. Post will give a reception next month to introduce her daughter.

—Invitations have been issued for the Van Alen-Post wedding in New York December 10.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Openshaw have gone to Richmond Springs, N. Y., to spend two weeks.

—Superintendent and Mrs. Lull and Miss Lull spent the Thanksgiving holidays at Quincy, Mass.

—Dr. H. R. Storer and family have left for New York, where they will spend the winter.

—The Fort Adams second eleven is to play the Razor Backs for the balloon championship.

—The condition of Dr. Curley slowly improves and he is now much refreshed by needed sleep.

—Miss Florence Sanborn, who broke her ankle in Boston some weeks ago, is able to walk out with crutches.

—Mr. F. S. G. d'Hauteville contemplates making extensive improvements to his estate on Bellevue avenue.

—Miss M. A. Murphy, who came from New York to attend her brother's wedding, returned to that city this morning.

—Mr. Edward C. Potter, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter, has returned to his home in New York.

—At New Bedford this week the Fall River High School team defeated the New Bedford High School, 31 to 0, at football.

—Those disappointed boys whodid not feast at Mrs. Vanderbilt's Thanksgiving dinner it is said will not be forgotten at Christmas.

—At a Thanksgiving dinner here there were two women guests whose combined ages were 176. Both are in excellent health and take the usual interest in the affairs of the day.

—Among the contributions to St. Joseph' Hospital, Providence, Thanksgiving day was one of $100 from St. Mary's Church of this city and one of $50 from Rev. William B. Meenan.

—Monday a "bazaar" will be opened in Fall River for the benefit of the Home for Aged People. The usual attractions are offered and the ladies in charge hope to realize a handsome sum for the worthy object.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have arranged to give a reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Frederica Webb, at their residence in New York, Saturday, January 5. It will be one of the largest coming out receptions of the winter.

—Mr. G. W. West, proprietor of the West minstrel troupe, after the performance at the Opera House Thursday evening entertained a few intimate friends at dinner at Allen's private dining room on Touro street, the guests including Messrs. Arthur G. King, who acted as toastmaster, Frederick D. West, Frederic Lewis, Charles H. Hammond and J. Howard Known.

—Chaplain W. G. Cassard of the Training Station has gone to New York, having been invited to preach an anniversary sermon in Brooklyn tomorrow. This is only the second time in a year that the chaplain has been absent from his work at the Station over Sunday, and on this occasion Secretary Tisdale of the Young Men's Christian Association will conduct the service in the chaplain's absence.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "OH, it will wear away," but in ever cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effects after taking the first dose. Price 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

DIFFICULTIES BEFORE CONGRESS.

One of the Most Serious Will Come Over Tax Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Congress will meet next Monday for the beginning of the short session. Both houses will immediately adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Davis of Minnesota, and therefore the President's message, which is now practically completed, will not go in until Tuesday. Little more is likely to be done Tuesday in either house than to listen to the reading of the message, but after that the business of the session is to be pressed vigorously, especially in the House, where every effort will be made to get through as many bills as possible before the Christmas holiday recess.

The leading Republicans of both houses are now here and are conferring privately as to the program for the session, several unexpected difficulties having arisen. The most serious is over the proposed reduction of the Spanish war taxes, which has brought out demands from all the interests affected which are decidedly conflicting.

The brewers and the cigar manufacturers who are left out of the plan of reductions agreed upon by the ways and means Republicans, are here in force, and are making things very lively in their endeavors to secure consideration for their special claims to be relieved of the increased taxation of 1898. They have halted the work of the ways and means Republicans, which was to have been concluded tomorrow, but is now to go over until next week, and they may force the calling of a Republican caucus to decide what reductions shall be made, in the hope that they can control it and get what they want.

They believe that if they do not get what they want in the House they will succeed in the Senate, where they claim to have strong friends in certain Republican leaders, and they are availing themselves of Senator Aldrich's belief that the reduction should be made larger than was proposed in the House plan, with its maximum of $30,000,000.

Party conferences will be necessary also on the shipping subsidy bill, and possibly upon other measures which are sharply contested.

President McKinley took Speaker Henderson driving this morning, and during half an hour they talked over the business of the session, and afterward the President talked with other Republican leaders in Congress. He wants the necessary work done in the short session, so that there shall be no necessity for an extra session, and the Republican leaders all agree with him.

But this makes it difficult to get through all the measures which they would like to see passed, since it makes it easier to defeat them by delay. There is no great trouble about getting them through the House after the Republicans agree upon them, for the Reed rules, as administered by Speaker Henderson, provide for all the expediting of legislation necessary.

In the Senate, however, where there is no provision even for the previous question, conditions are very different. Several Republican Senators, therefore, suggested to the President that an attempt should be made to introduce cloture in the Senate rules this winter, so as to shut off dilatory motions and debate. But this, it is understood, the President disapproves upon grounds of expediency, and the attempt cannot succeed without his approval.

The contemplated amendments to the war revenue law were the subject of an informal conference today between Senators Aldrich, Allison and Platt and Representatives Payne and Dalzell of the House committee on ways and means. It was stated at the close of their talk that it had been on very general lines, but that no conclusion had been reached. The Senators expressed themselves as favorable to making the revision so thorough as to relieve the work entirely of the possibility of being considered of a temporary character.

Their views favored, in a general way the removal of the extra tax from articles not returning a large revenue, and leaving it on the more productive articles. The tendency seemed to be against any removal of beer or tobacco taxes, and also against the removal of the tax on exchange transactions.

There was also considerable discussion today of the shipping subsidy bill, and it was made evident that there would be a strenuous effort to have this measure made the unfinished business, in place of the Spooner bill for the regulation of public administration in the Philippines. There is said to be no doubt now that this substitution will be attempted at the first meeting of the committee on order of business. The effect of this decision will be to leave the Philippines questions entirely in the hands of the President.

If this program can be carried into execution, the Nicaragua canal bill also will be displaced, at least temporarily. With reference to the canal bill, there was manifest some disposition to have it await action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the suggestion was made that the canal legislation should be confined to an authorization to acquire a property right of way for the canal.

Cloture in the Senate is favored by several members of that body, including Senators Hoar and Mason, each of whom, at the last session, introduced a resolution providing for closing debate on any pending question after discussion had proceeded to certain defined limits.

There are rumors among the incoming members of Congress that the Democrats will adopt such stubborn and determined methods of business obstructive tactics this winter to all important administration measures that the Senate will be obliged to resort to cloture in order to secure a vote, and prevent the calling of an extra session of the next Congress.

The great majority of Democrats in both houses are doubtless strongly opposed to the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill and the army reorganization bill, and the question arises as to what extent they will carry their opposition, and what form it will take. If these bills, or any other administration measures, fail of enactment, their defeat will be brought about in the Senate.

The rules of the House are such as to make the will of the majority absolutely certain of vigorous assertion. The rules, or rather the customs, of the Senate admit always of doubt as to whether or not the majority can force its will.

It is admitted that if the Democrats in the Senate—and by this term it is meant all the elements in opposition to the administration—resort to the old filibustering tactics, they can defeat at the regular session any or all of the measures named. The only method by which the Republicans could avert this would be by adopting the cloture.

Senator Pettigrew already has announced his intention of opposing the ship subsidy bill to the last ditch, and when Senator Pettigrew sets his head in its way there is no power in the Senate that can change him, or in any one way weaken his reason. Mr. Pettigrew is fully aware of Mr. Hanna's interest in the success of the ship subsidy scheme, and this knowledge will cause him to fight all the harder.

The Reed rules in the House have enabled the majority to carry out its policies and purposes, regardless of bitter opposition on the part of the minority, and it is thought that a very good argument, based upon that experience, can be presented to the country for the adoption by the Senate of similar rules of debate.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Chaplain W. G. Cassard will lecture Tuesday evening next at the Christian Church, South Portsmouth, under the auspices of the Active Culture Club, on his experiences at the battle of Santiago.

Miss Delia Rees will speak at the Friends' meeting house Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, her subject being "Christian Patriotism." There will be special music.

Miss Mary Chase of Providence spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chase, at Wappinaug.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Alton Coggeshall and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer R. Coggeshall and their son Edward were guests Thanksgiving day of Mr. and Mrs. Monzo Pierce of Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Carter entertained Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Chase and family and Mr. and Mrs. Micah Wetherell of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Brown and their daughter Elsie were guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Brown of Middletown.

Misses Jennie and Hannah Wetherell of Newport have been spending the holidays with Miss Ethel Carter.

Mrs. George Brawley is greatly improved in health, and is visiting her brother, Mr. Charles Manchester, and family of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. John Manchester entertained at St. Mary's rectory Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. J. O. C. Peckham and their two daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Manchester were guests Thursday of Mrs. Alfred Sisson of the Bristol Ferry House.

Mr. Frederick Lawton is engaged at Sandy Point farm in place of Mr. Olds.

Rev. William Miller and Mrs. Miller of Swansea entertained their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren Thanksgiving day, the family circle as yet having been unbroken. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gardner T. Sherman and their seven children and their families; Miss E. Fannie Sherman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sherman and Miss Anna G. Sherman of Swansea, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. White of Portsmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey and three children of Middletown, and Miss Etta and Mr. Frederick Sherman of Portsmouth. Mrs. James F. Marden of Newport, Mr. Miller's second daughter, was present, with her husband and son. Miss E. Fannie Sherman, who is with Mrs. Lyford of New York, came for the family party and returned Friday.

Miss Anna G. Sherman has been to New York to visit her sister.

Miss Etta Sherman spent her Thanksgiving vacation with relatives in Swansea.

Mrs. James F. Marden, Mrs. Sadie Bailey and her children and Miss Edith Rathbone are visiting in Swansea.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.

G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors

F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE Latest Millinery Models.

Mark-Down Sale!

Pattern Hats at a Low Price

TO CLOSE THEM OUT, AT

S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 16. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

N. L. MASON 19 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston.

Has opened parlors at 3 Mt. Vernon St.

For Gentlemen of Refined Taste,

A watch should be elegant in design and finish. Of course its principal function is to keep good time, whether one is at home or traveling, but neatness and beauty of case are second only to the quality of the mechanism. Our guarantee will assure you that you are getting what you pay for here.

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

JOHN L. BREWER

Champion Wing Shot of the World—the Man who for Years has Maintained His Title Against All-Comers.

NERVOUS STRAIN TOO GREAT

Threatened Breakdown of His Health—Happily Relieved and Ready to Shoot Again.

For the past two or three years knights of the shotgun have heard but little from John L. Brewer, whose name and fame as a shot were the synonym of defeat to any would-be champion who dared meet him in ests behind the gun.

The unquestioned ability of this man, meeting, as he did year after year, the famous shots of the old world as well as the new, wresting their titles from them and smashing their records, justly made him to be looked upon as a wonder; but with what result! No man can stand before the world for long periods in a position of prominence, requiring the most intense physical as well as nervous strain, to sustain titles which every aspirant to honors is striving to snatch from him, without sooner or later breaking down. Mind or body must give way. In this case it was the body. The nerves and muscles of John L. Brewer's stomach broke down under the tension, and the champion became a sufferer from the agonies of dyspepsia, severe and lasting. At this crisis came a friend. Benefited himself, another crack shot, Dr. O'Connor, persuaded Mr. Brewer to take a dose of Chase's Dyspepsia Cure. The result was immediate, but is best told by Mr. Brewer himself, who writes:

New York City, August 23, 1900.

CHASE MFG. CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—For years I have suffered from indigestion, and, as the trouble got older, my stomach became weaker, and I was more frequently distressed. While suffering from a severe attack, a friend induced me to take a dose of Chase's Dyspepsia Cure, and the result was most gratifying, relief being almost instantaneous. There is nothing, in my opinion, that cures so promptly and so thoroughly. Since taking the preparation, my stomach is much stronger and it is not necessary for me to be so careful as to diet. For me, there is nothing like Chase's Dyspepsia Cure, and I gladly recommend it to all fellow sufferers. I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your medicine and you may make such use of this letter as you see fit. Thanking you for the comfort I have obtained, I remain, Very truly yours,

J. L. BREWER.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with dyspepsia or stomach trouble when you can be cured. We offer you a remedy that has never failed. It has cured thousands and will cure you.

CHASE'S Dyspepsia Cure. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

CHASE MFG. CO., - Newburgh, N. Y.

CLOTHING.

How are you fixed for evening dress? Why not send your old claw hammer to the rummage sale and order something up-to-date of

OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

Woolens for Ladies.

Langley & Son,

174 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be Just the thing?

Come in and let us show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

268 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF

Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel.

Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 187.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Monday only each way.

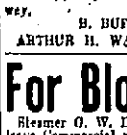
B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer O. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Isl. and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.



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Fast Twin Screw Service.

PALATIAL STEAMERS

Modern, Safe, Fast. Average Voyage under 7 Days.

Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:

NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 tons. Dec. 5 and Jan. 2.

COMMONWEALTH, 13,000 tons. Dec. 12 and Jan. 16.

Saloon passage, $50 and upwards; 3d cabin, $37.50; 3d class, $25.50.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.

New England and Commonwealth, sailing from Boston December 5 and 12, and the DOMINION from Portland Dec. 8, are specially scheduled to land passengers on the other side in ample time for THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN

THE OLD COUNTRY,

The Continent and SCANDINAVIA.

Portland, Me., Liverpool Service

Saloon, $52.50; 2d cabin, $35; 3d class, $21. First-class rail tickets to Portland included. For passage plans and information apply to the Company's office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. I. Greene, N. S. Hohn, 158 Thames St., G. Dennison, 417 Thames St., Newport.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

FOR

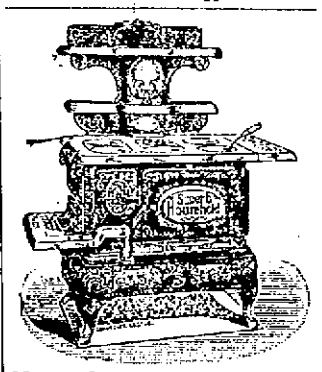
Portieres, Window Shades, Carpets and Rugs

GO TO

J. W. Horton & Co's,

42 CHURCH STREET.

Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Packers and Shippers.



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JAMES F. MARDEN,

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"Add nothing but water"

—TO—

"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR

And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.

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Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.

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Practical Printers

PRODUCE

PERFECT

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Or printing as nearly perfect as it is possible to turn out. Our men

THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE ART OF PRINTING.

Daily News Job Office.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 3 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

OCTOBER 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:50 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:05, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.

** Not run Sundays.

* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:00	*4:10	*7:05
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	6:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*6:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:08	3:00
Providence,		11:11	2:19	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:06 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:43 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:12 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages

Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 153-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.

6 MARLBORO STREET.

A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.

A few 1900 Orients at cost price.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.

Telephone 202-4.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,

Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay,

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Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

For $1.

Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A position by a young lady as bookkeeper or cashier. Address Box 63, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A lady would like to have pupils to teach or would do writing and copying. Address Box 43, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Immediately, two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; colored preferred. Apply at 41 Pelham street.

WANTED—Boy for a drug store; must be at least 15 years of age and a graduate of the grammar schools. Good chance for a bright and willing boy. Apply at 176 Thames street.

WANTED—A young girl (strong and willing), to assist in housework and care of children. Apply 310 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address CAN-DEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in general housework. Apply at 258 Broadway, at once.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; colored preferred. Address Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A strong woman for general housework; $4 a week to right party. 130 Bellevue avenue.

MANAGER—Old established mercantile house wants honest; capable man to manage branch. Salary $125 month, extra commission. No soliciting required, but must take general direction business and be ambitious. Good references and $600 cash required. Experience as manager not necessary if qualified in other respects. Manager, Drawer 71, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Men in each town in this country to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 352 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Will person who was seen taking bicycle from in front of 243 Spring street return it and avoid further trouble. Emil Lederer, shoeshop.

LOST—Some days ago, a black neck fur, with tails. Finder will be rewarded if returned to 7 Kilburn court.

LOST—Fox terrier; white, with black marks, and short legs. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to 11 Lincoln street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Tenement of 6 rooms; 2 on first, 3 on second floor, with closet. Rent $13. Call at 5 Brewer street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 30 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; possession given about Dec. 1. All modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 350 Thames street.

TO RENT—The apartments over my place of business for a dwelling house or for business purposes. Erastus P. Allan, 131 & 135 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

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LIFE SAVING EXTRAORDINARY.

Long Night Ride on a Railway Train to the Scene of the Wreck.

In the December St. Nicholas Lieutenant Worth G. Ross, of the United States revenue cutter service, tells of an extraordinary rescue on the shore of Lake Superior. A schooner and steam barge were stranded at Marquette, and after making heroic efforts all day long to succor the survivors, the would-be rescuers telegraphed to a regular life-saving crew. Some one proposed this as a last resort. It seemed like a forlorn hope, for the nearest station was then at Ship Canal, 110 miles distant! However, the chance, meagre as it looked, was considered worth taking, and arrangements were at once begun to bring the life-boat and its crew. A telegram, which had to be carried six miles by a tug, was sent to the keeper of the station, telling of the peril of the sailors. The managers of the railroad offered a special train to bring the surfmen and their apparatus to Marquette. As soon as the keeper received the message, he and his men, with the life-boat, wreck-gun, and all necessary appurtenances, were taken on the tug, which steamed as fast as she could to Houghton, where was waiting a train consisting of an engine, a passenger-coach and two flat-cars. It took the life-savers but a short time, with the helpers who volunteered, to put the apparatus on board the cars and secure it, after which the train sped swiftly out into the night on her merciful errand, followed by the resounding cheers of the crowd of persons who had come upon the scene.

Perhaps no life saving crew had ever before started out on a journey so exceptional. They were stirred to the noblest impulses by its intense significance, and had determined among themselves to do or die in the perilous task before them. Although the track was heavy with snow, the powerful locomotive raced on at high speed through the driving tempest, at times almost reaching the rate of a mile a minute. The coating of snow made the engine and cars look strangely grotesque as the train pulled into the railway station at Marquette, after a run (with its necessary stoppages) that had never been matched under the circumstances. It was nearly midnight when the crowd of expectant and cheering men helped the life savers and their appliances from the cars. Wagons and sleighs had been provided to take them to the lake, and also a plentiful supply of food for the half-starved sailors when they should be brought ashore.

After a hard trip along the dark beach, in the wash of the surf, which was thick with driftwood, the station crew finally arrived abreast of the vessels. A throng of people were there before them, anxiously awaiting their arrival. The bonfires which had been kept burning gave needed light to the workers, and in view of the great seas that were tumbling in, it was thought best to attempt first a rescue by means of lines. One was fired over the steam-barge amidships, but it appears that the sailors were prevented from getting it by the rush of breakers across the decks. The keeper now decided to use the boat. There were two reefs to pass, over which the waves were dashing with frightful fury. The lifeboat crossed the first one, shipping three seas on the way; but, the rudder becoming disabled, the men were obliged to return. While repairs were being made another shot was fired over the vessel, but no one reached the line.

At daybreak the boat was again launched, and by strenuous and undaunted exertions the oarsmen held to their work, succeeded in crossing the reefs, alive with foaming breakers, and got alongside the barge. By this time the lifeboat was sheathed with ice, the seas having frozen on the planking, and being thus weighted down it was considered prudent to take in only nine of the vessel's crew. With these a start was made for the shore, which was regained after another valiant and perilous passage.

Two more trips were made to the wrecks by the life-savers, their boats at times being flooded and partially beaten back, and once nearly thrown end over end on the reef. The men themselves were drenched with icy water, which made their work much harder to endure.

Their heroic and indomitable efforts were crowned with full success, every one on the two vessels, 24 in all, being saved. Many of these were almost frozen and nearly starved, and were immediately taken by the citizens to the lives on the beach where there was food.

I cannot do better here than to quote from the report of the general superintendent of the life saving service touching this memorable achievement of the ship canal crew: "To have come rushing through the night and tempest over so many snowy leagues to the rescue of a group of despairing sailors, and then, with hearts greater than danger, to have gone out again and again through the dreadful breakers and brought every man ashore, was a feat so boldly adventurous that the current accounts of it in the public journals roused, at the time, the whole lake region to intense enthusiasm, and sent thrills of sympathy and admiration through the country."

RAPID GROWTH OF CITIES.

[Washington correspondence of New York Post.]

The rapid growth of the cities of the New England and Middle Atlantic states is, perhaps, the most striking revelation that has yet been made by the twelfth decennial census. Of the 159 cities of the country having a population of more than 25,000, about 80 had made a greater numerical gain in the 10 years just closed than in the 10 years preceding. Since it goes without saying, also, that about the same number grew faster than the average—32.5 per cent—it is interesting to ascertain from a study of the bulletin where these cities are, considered by sections. This study affords an admirable test of urban growth, and reveals in a striking manner the remarkable progress of the northeastern part of the country.

Of the 11 cities in the South Atlantic group of states only three grew faster than the average for the country—Atlanta, Norfolk and Jacksonville. In the South Central region only seven out of 18 grew faster than the average. In the Western group there were six out of 12. In the North Central group, comprising the states north of the Ohio, most of the old free states with the addition of Missouri, 22 cities out of 48 made more than average progress. With the country thus divided into five great sections, none of the four so far mentioned shows a group of cities in which more than half were growing faster than 32.5 per cent in a decade of years. The remaining section is the North Atlantic; in it 42 out of 70 cities have grown faster than the country's average. In Connecticut all five of the cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants made a showing above the average. In New Jersey seven out of 10 were above the average; in Pennsylvania, 11 out of 18; in Maine, one out of one—Portland; in Rhode Island, three out of three, and in Massachusetts, 11 out of 20.

It should be borne in mind that the actual growth of the cities in the North Central regions was faster, owing to the presence of a few cities on the Great Lakes; but the number of cities to show this tendency was, as already indicated, less than in the North Atlantic states.

The stagnant cities were in eastern Nebraska, northern Michigan, and at the head waters of the Hudson. Omaha, Lincoln, and Sioux City belong to the first group, Saginaw and Bay City to the second, and Troy and Albany to the third. As a general rule, the cities have grown faster in the regions of coal beds or of well-utilized water power.

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RIGHTS OF HACKMEN.

[New Bedford Standard.]

The hackmen in New Bedford and other cities where the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is doing business have been dissatisfied at being debarred by the railroad from seeking patronage from the traveling public, the exclusive privilege being sold to one hack firm in each city. This enables the purchaser of the privilege to meet passengers and solicit patronage in the public waiting rooms and other parts of the station generally open to the public, but closed to any hackman not employed by the favored concern.

The Providence hackmen will make a test case which will probably dispose the question for all the cities. Up to the present time the railroad company has fought the Providence hackmen by causing their arrests on charges of misdemeanors, such as loitering. Four such cases have been tried. In only one was a conviction obtained, and that will go to the appellate court on a constitutional question that is raised, in which it is declared to be unconstitutional for the railroad as a quasi-public corporation to sell an exclusive privilege to solicit hack patronage at the station in the parts devoted to the public and to discriminate against another class of hackmen. In the other cases one resulted in a disagreement, and the other two were lost by the railroad.

Now the attorneys on both sides have arrived at a conclusion that the wrong course has been pursued in making the fight on criminal cases. The issues that must be determined before the war can be ended are such as to require action by the appellate division of the supreme court. It has now been determined to resort to civil suits and take the issues before the appellate division of the supreme court on an agreed statement of facts. Within a day or two the lawyers of both sides with an officer to serve the writs and three hackmen selected to have the writs served on them will meet at the railroad station. One of the hackmen will enter the station at the main entrance and solicit patronage. Another will do the same at the north subway and the third at the south subway. Each will be ordered from the premises and each will refuse to depart, but will remain and demand the privilege of doing so as a right given in the laws regulating hack traffic, which provides certain rules for hackmen to solicit patronage at railroad stations and wharves.

The man at the main entrance will claim it is unconstitutional for the quasi-public corporation ordering him away to discriminate against him while allowing another to enter the station. He will also claim that the street outside the sidewalk at the station entrance is a public highway. The man at the north subway will assail the title of the big Consolidated railroad to control of the approaches there, claiming defects in the ownership claimed under transfer of rights from the old Boston & Providence railroad to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The one at the south subway will claim constitutional rights and deny the assertion of the railroad that the highway there is private property. To bring about this course the hackmen are required to remain outside the dead line while the suits are pending, but it is agreed that the time shall be limited to three months. The lot of a hackman out on the edge of the high ground in front of the station, exposed to the winds which sweep across there in three months of winter, will not be a happy one, but if they venture closer to the station they are given to understand that arrests for loitering will be made every five minutes if necessary to drive them off. With a prospect of a supreme court settlement of the issues they now agree to abide by the conditions.

Incidentally we marvel if a final decision to these questions can be secured within three months. The hackmen and their patrons will await it with interest.

LORD KELVIN'S FAITH IN FIGURES.

[Philadelphia Post.]

Lord Kelvin, otherwise Professor William Thompson, is a world-famous scientist, with fellowships and memberships galore in the learned societies of the civilized nations of the world. He is but a little less than 80 years of age, but still retains the position, that he has held for two score years, of professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, the institution where he himself was educated. As a professor he has some peculiarities, and one of them is the habit of saying, when a doubting question is put to him as to the absolute certainty of some proposition: "Didn't I figure that out myself?"

The question is not put irritably or egotistically, as a rule: it is merely the natural remark of a man who has been acknowledged leader of world-wide fame for so many years.

One day, when lecturing on electricity, he told his class that, while a voltage of 3,000 or so would be fatal to a man, a voltage of, say, some 300,000 would be perfectly harmless. With a current of far more than ordinary voltage he was going to give them a practical illustration of the fact on himself, right there before them. The students could hardly believe their ears, but as he stepped toward the electrical transformer a cry of dissent and horror went up. "Try it on a dog! Try it on an animal!" came from all parts of the lecture-room.

Lord Kelvin turned in stiff dignity and cast a look of reproach over the class. These were his own pupils who were doubting him—it was in his beloved University of Glasgow. To doubt on some minor point would not have hurt him, but to think that they could question the reliability of his carefully prepared figures on a matter of such moment was really painful. For a few moments he looked at them in silence.

"Didn't I figure it out myself?" he said at length, and then there was only silence as he continued on his way to the apparatus and safely turned the tremendous voltage into himself.

NATURAL HISTORY PAPERS.

The following is a list of papers, etc., read before the Newport Natural History Society 1883-1900 by the late Lucius D. Davis: August 25, 1887, "The Trees of Newport;" November 24, 1888, "The Natives Trees and Plants of Conanicut, R. I.;" December 23, 1889, "The Honey Bee;" March 6, 1893, "On the Appearance and History of Plant Life on our Globe, as Shown by Geological Research;" March 29, 1897, "Insect Foes to our Elm Trees;" January 4, 1899, "A Visit to the Hunnewell Gardens and to the Arnold Arboretum."

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 43⅝, Amalgamated Copper 96, Atchison preferred 84⅛, Burlington 1[illegible], Brooklyn Transit 73¾, Continental Tobacco 35¼, Federal Steel 49½, Louisville 84, Missouri Pacific 61, New York Central 142⅝, Northern Pacific 71⅝, People's Gas 101½, Rock Island 110, Reading first preferred 63½, St. Paul 128⅛, Sugar 133, Southern preferred 67, Southern Pacific 43⅛, Tennessee Coal & Iron 7[illegible], Tobacco 106, Union Pacific 73, and Union Pacific preferred 82⅝.

10—There was a slight irregularity in the movement of prices at the opening, but the majority of stocks moved upwards. Changes were small fractions all around, but there was heavy absorption of one or two railroad stocks.

11—Secondary transactions did not change the irregular aspect, fluctuations both ways becoming wider. American Tobacco rose 3 points, Reading first preferred gained 1¼ and New Jersey Central a point. Lake Erie & Western preferred advanced 2 points, while Chesapeake & Ohio crossed 30 on a heavy demand. Support was noticeably lacking in People's Gas, Smelting, Glucose and Anaconda Mining, which lost 1 to 1¾. Prices declined before 11 o'clock, Tobacco losing one half its rise and Rubber breaking 2¼.

Closing—Money on call, steady at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 4¾ per cent; sterling exchange, nominal at 4.85¾ @ ½ for demand and $4.81⅜ @ ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.80⅞ @ ¾; silver certificates, 64 @ 65; bar silver, 64⅝; Mexican dollars, 50; government bonds, strong; state bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, strong. There were several strong points developed, notably the Southern Railway stocks and Mobile & Ohio. The latter rose 3½ and Southern Railway preferred 1⅛. Pullman & Pacific Mail and St. Joe & Grand Island first preferred rose one to two points. There was a lack of support elsewhere in the market and prices tended downward before the appearance of the bank statement. A break in Sugar of three points accentuated the reaction. The local Traction stocks, Continental Tobacco preferred, Mobile & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Rock Island, St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific fell 1 to 1¾. Only a few stocks rallied and the closing in the main was active and easy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The weekly bank statement shows: Loans, increase, $11,778,600; deposits, increase, $13,019,600; circulation, decrease, $13,200; legal tenders, decrease, $310,200; specie, increase, $2,152,500; surplus reserve, $10,565,465, decrease $1,412,600.

	Closing.
Am. Car. F. Com.	29⅞
Am. Car F. Pfd.	67
Am. Hoop Com.	25¾
Am. Sugar Com.	130⅝
Am. Steel & W.	43⅝
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	85¼
Am. Tob. Com.	107½
Am. Smltg. Com.	52½
Am. Smltg. Pfd.	90½
Am. Tin Plate	42⅝
Am. Ice Com.	42
Am. Linseed Com.	7½
Am. Linseed Pfd.	37⅞
Anaconda	42
Amalgamated Cop.	96¼
Atchison Com.	40⅝
Atchison Pfd.	84
Balto. & O. Com.	81⅝
Balto. & O. Pfd.	85⅜
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	72⅞
Canada South'n.	55½
Ches. & Ohio	38⅜
Chi. Gt. Westn.	14⅝
Chi. Bur. & Q.	[illegible]
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	127⅝
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	115½
C. C. C. & St. L.	61½
Col. Fuel & I.	51⅝
Con. Gas.	193½
Con. Tob. Com.	35
Con. Tob. Pfd.	86¼
Den. & R. G. Com.	25¼
Den. & R. G. Pfd.	75⅞
Erie Com.	13⅝
Fed. Steel Com.	49¼
Fed. Steel Pfd.	76⅞
Glucose Sug. Com.	55½
Gt. Northern Pfd.	181½
Hock. Valley Com.	40
Hock Valley Pfd.	72½
Int. Paper Pfd.	73½
Int. Power	51½
Louis. & Nashv.	84
Manhattan Con.	109
Met. Traction	171
Missouri Pacific	60½
Miss., K. & Texas Com.	13⅛
Miss., K. & Texas Pfd.	38
Mexican Nat.	3⅞
Nat. Lead Com.	19½
Nat. Steel Com.	39½
Nat. Tube Com.	61
N. Y. Central	142⅝
N. J. Central	149¼
North American	19¼
N. Y. Air Brake	160
Norf. Wsn Com.	43
Nor. Pac. Com.	71
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	82¾
Pacific Mail	41⅝
Penn. R. R.	142⅝
Peo. Gas (Chgo)	100½
Pres. Steel Car	52
Pullman P. C.	200
Readg Com.	20
Readg. 1st. Pfd.	63⅝
Readg. 2d. Pfd.	31⅞
Rep. I. & S. Com.	16⅛
Rep. I. & S. Pfd.	63⅛
Southern Pac.	42⅛
Southern Ry. Com.	15⅛
South'n Ry. Pfd.	67⅝
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	37⅛
Third Ave. (N. Y.)	113
Tenn. Coal & I.	72¼
Texas Pacific	19⅛
U. S. Rubber Com.	28½
U. S. Lea. Com.	13⅝
Union Pac. Com.	72⅞

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

New York City and Foreign—Open 5:50 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:50 p. m. Close 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 3:30, 7:15 p. m.

New York State and Western—Open 5:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:50 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 3:30, 7:10 p. m. [illegible] beaches, past the residence of Gammell, 7:50 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 3:30, 7:10 p. m.

Fall River and New Bedford—Open 5:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 6:30, 7:50 p. m. Close 6:30, 10:30 a. m.; 2:30, 4:30, 7:10 p. m.

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton—Open 5:00, 9:00 a. m.; 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30 a. m.; 4:30 p. m.

Jamestown, R. I.—Open 11:00 a. m.; 6:00 p. m. Close 10:00 a. m.; 4:00 p. m.

Block Island, R. I.—Open Mon., Wed. and Fri., 11:30 a. m. Close Tue., Thur. and Sat., 12:30 p. m.

South Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 12:30, 7:50 p. m. Close 7:20 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 9:30 a. m.; 12:30, 7:50 p. m. Close 7:31 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Mails open Sundays at 10 a. m. Mails close Sundays at 4:30 p. m.

Office hours—7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 9:30 a. m.; 3 to 2 p. m.

Money Order and Registry Department open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Registered mail opens 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Closes 3:30 and 6 p. m.

Carrier's Delivery at 8 a. m., 1 and 4:30 p. m.

Local mail should be posted at office 15 minutes before departure of carriers.

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In the fireplace is very comfortable these fall evenings. Now is the time to get your andirons and fenders. Call and look at our black irons, as serviceable as any and inexpensive.

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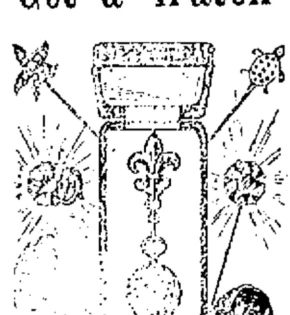

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Epicure Tourtelettes,	per
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Marrons, in Vanilla Syrup, per tin,	75c.
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Dandicolle & Gaudin Pres. Red Cherries, per jar,	21c.
Dandicolle & Gaudin Apricot Marmalade, per jar,	24c.
Domestic Peach Jam, per jar,	17c.
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Perry Brothers,

MAIN OFFICE, 157 THAMES STREET.

THE YELLOW TEAMS.

TO HELP LIPTON.

Prince of Wales Orders a Cutter of the Same Size as the Shamrock.

[Glasgow Special to the Boston Herald.]

With the building of two big cutters here, yachtsmen and newspaper men have been at a loss to tell which was the challenger, but now the mystery has been solved, and it is known that the cutter supposed to be for the German emperor is really for the Prince of Wales. The prince wants to help Sir Thomas in his effort to "lift" the America's cup. When Lord Dunraven refused to fit out the Valkyrie III as a trial horse for the first Shamrock the Prince put the Britannia into commission and had her raced against the Lipton challenger.

What the outcome would be should the Prince of Wales's new boat beat what is now intended to be the Shamrock is a matter of much conjecture, but an exchange of vessels could easily be made, as either cutter would come within the terms of the cup match. If such a change was made the name Shamrock II could be appropriated by the boat decided on.

So much secrecy has surrounded Henderson's yard for over a month that all information coming out of it has been of a doubtful nature. It can now be stated that the Prince of Wales's cutter will be built at Henderson's yard, Meadowside, probably of composite construction; while the new challenger will be built of metal plating in Denny's yard, Dunbarton. In the case of the prince's yacht, Watson will build to the challenger's size, so as to give the Lipton boat the best possible trial horse. It may be that the prince's yacht will go to America with the new cutter.

Sir Thomas Lipton and a number of experts recently had the model and plans of the Shamrock I compared with those of the Shamrock II and all the experts were strongly of the opinion that either of the new Watson cutters was minutes faster than the Shamrock I. It was felt that the tests in the tanks at Denny's yards proved this conclusively.

The Prince of Wales's boat will have very long overhangs, and as compared with the Shamrock II will be more of the American order—wide, shallow, ballast, a fin type and what might be called a sort of big improved Cartoon. The Prince of Wales will come to the Clyde for the launch. There is a rumor going the rounds that he will visit America for the cup races.

With the prince building especially to help Sir Thomas out and giving the latter all possible assistance, the interest of all Englishmen in the cup races will be greater than ever before.

It now looks as if Captain Wringe would sail the Shamrock I and "Jack" Carter, the former skipper of the Britannia, or Captain Bevis, the new royal cutter

THE PHELAN PLAYS.

The plays to be presented by the E. V. Phelan Stock Company during its Newport engagement include William Haworth's great naval play, "The Ensign;" the thrilling melodrama, "The Fatal Card;" Gillette's famous comedy, "Too Much Johnson;" his equally well-known war play, "Held by the Enemy;" Sutton Vane's melodrama, "In Sight of St. Paul's;" "The Great Randolph Mystery;" "A Southern Romance," a delightful story of heart interest; Dion Boucicault's great success, "Led Astray;" "Cora the Creole," a play made famous by Clara Morris; "Lady Audley's Secret" and George Hoey's farce "The Mysterious Mr. Bruns." Mr. Phelan's contracts with the authors call for the proper staging of each play, and to obtain this result Messrs. H. E. McAndrews and J. A. Thompson, two well known scenic artists, have been at work the past summer designing and painting for these productions. In addition to its elaborate scenery the plays will be set with attractive stage furniture carried by the company.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

Secretary Long has received from the Carnegie Company and the Bethlehem Company signed contracts to deliver 18,000 tons each of armor plate for eight battleships and six armored cruisers to be finished during the next few years, the total amount to be divided by the two companies being $16,500,000.

The contract is unprecedented in terms and extent. Secretary Long will notify Congress of it next week and will state that it is an admirable settlement of the disagreeable and expensive controversy over the price of armor plate which has been going on in Congress and out of it during several years. It has kept back the construction of the new armor-clad vessels and caused much annoyance in the department and much bitterness in Congress.

Work will now be pushed rapidly, and the three battleships of the Maine class ought to be ready for sea next year.

Next week bids will be opened for five more battleships and six armored cruisers, which will be furnished with armor under these contracts.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

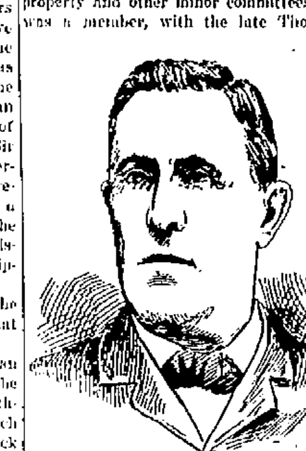
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EZRA J. BARKER.

Death of a Well Known Former Business Man and City Official.

Mr. Ezra J. Barker died at his home on Broadway last evening as the result of two strokes of paralysis within the past two weeks, which followed several years of failing health. Mr. Barker was a native of Middletown and for a number of years engaged in farming in that town, coming to Newport to engage in business. He established a grain and provision store on Broadway and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Alvin A. Barker. The latter continued the business until he enlisted in the First regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, for service in the Spanish-American war.

The deceased served as a member of the common council from 1887 to 1890 and in the board of aldermen in 1893, being a member of the committees on finance, streets and highways, public property and other minor committees. He was a member, with the late Thomas



Coggeshall, of the state commission which re-districted the city of Newport in the present ward divisions.

Mr. Barker was in his seventy-third year and leaves a widow, two daughters—Mrs. John D. Richardson and Miss Barker—and one son, Alvin A. Barker, who served as major in the First Rhode Island regiment during the Spanish war and is now acting major in the Twenty-sixth United States infantry in the Philippines.

THE ELKS' MEMORIAL.

Tomorrow is the day set apart for memorial services by all the lodges of Elks in the country, and Newport Lodge, No. 104, will observe the occasion with services, as usual in the lodge room in Newton hall, at 4:30 p. m., to which all who are interested are welcome, no special invitations being issued. The services will be in accord with the ritual and the same as in previous years. The Harry K. Howard orchestra will furnish music, and a quartet consisting of Miss Carley, Mrs. Irons and Messrs. Irons and Smith will sing several selections, including the old favorite, "Gathering Home." The general address will be by Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., of the Channing Church, and the eulogy by Mr. J. Stacy Brown of the lodge. The roll of deceased members includes 17 names, but since the last memorial Sunday none of the members have passed away.

PRIZE-WINNING CATS.

The Philadelphia Times has had of late pictures of a number of high-bred cats which are to grace the exhibition in that city soon. Thursday's issue was very much ornamented by a picture of Lochinvar, a thoroughbred white, opal-eyed Persian from the Oasis Cattery of Newport. Several fine cats, including first-prize winners in other cities, belonging to Mrs. Thurston, will be sent to Philadelphia the last of next week. Lochinvar's litter brother, His Majesty, took first prize at the Boston cat show last January. The Oasis Cattery has the unparalleled record of being without red, yellow, pink or other lower-class ribbons, every cat ever shown having won first and special honors, there being now in the possession of Newport's cattery no less than 15 blue and white special ribbons.

"CUT DOWN GRAMMAR."

[New York Tribune.]

Teachers in the public schools of the city have been directed to reduce the amount of instruction given in English grammar. It does not appear that the scholars are becoming too proficient in that study, that they can master it in less time than has hitherto been devoted to it, or that it has declined in importance. But there are so many other things to be taught—a dozen of them at least—that it is simply impossible to give much time to any one. There is drawing, for example, which necessarily takes a good deal of time; and sewing, which, of course, is one of the essentials of education; and music, without which all else would be vanity; and rowing a boat, which is the latest and most precious essential pedagogy. How can proper instruction be given in these things so that a creditable showing may be made on examination day if the time of teachers and scholars be taken up with such things as English grammar?

At the present time it would be absurd to say that all the graduates of grammar schools are proficient in English grammar. It is perfectly well known that they are not. It is probably within bounds of reason to doubt whether one in three, or one in five, of them can write offhand a letter or an essay of 500 words which will be correct in all points of grammar. There is a well founded complaint that students in high schools and colleges even are not proficient in grammar. These things must mean that instruction in grammar in the primary and grammar schools is inadequate. And yet it is now proposed still further to cut it down to make time for other things. No matter if the children cannot speak and write their mother tongue correctly, they can draw, even though it be poorly, and they can sew without dropping half the stitches. In arithmetic, of course, they are expected to be accurate; to say that three times five are eighteen would never do. But what need of such finical precision in grammar? If a boy says "We was there," or "I have saw it," at least his meaning is clear, and if he writes a letter without punctuation or capitals these can be supplied according to the taste and fancy of the reader. Wherefore let us cut down grammar.

There are, however, some old-fashioned folk who believe that the schools would better fulfil their true purpose by giving thorough instruction in three or four fundamental and essential branches than in giving a smattering of a baker's dozen. They believe the common school should first of all teach its pupils to read and write and speak their mother tongue correctly as essentially preliminary to all real progress in other studies. They believe that if a school does this, and further teaches arithmetic, the outlines of geography and history, and the principles of government of city, state and nation, and if, above all, it teaches its pupils to think for themselves and inspires them with a love of reading and study, it does a far better work than if it hurries them helter-skelter through vague snatches of a dozen "ologies" and a score of "isms." They believe that it is better to learn a few important things thoroughly than to learn imperfectly many things of doubtful value. In their view of the case both teachers and scholars are being worn out with a multiplicity of studies, and are compelled to choose between neglecting some of the studies and breaking themselves down. And it is quite possible that one of these days these old-fashioned notions will prevail. Our schools may not quite return to the "three R's." But between the "three R's" and 30 fads the pendulum of judgment may well swing toward the former rather than the latter.

POWER WASTED AT THE BLAST FURNACE.

[Bryan Donkin, in Engineering Magazine.]

We have in the blast furnace two sources of power at present more or less wasted—the surplus store of gases going to waste in the atmosphere, after the needs of the furnace have been supplied, and the imperfect utilization of those now burnt under boilers, when power might be generated from them by direct combustion in a gas engine. The usual standard of working blast-furnaces is about one ton of coke burnt a ton of iron made. From 160,000 to 180,000 cubic feet of high-furnace gases are produced a ton of iron smelted, or per ton of fuel burnt. Assuming that 10,000,000 tons of fuel are burned annually in blast furnaces in Great Britain, this gives about 2,000,000 horse-power wasted, which might be converted into useful work, especially for the production of electric energy. We have only to consider the immense output of pig iron per day from the high furnaces in England, the United States and the Continent to see how vast a store of potential energy is at present untouched.

The successive steps in utilizing blast-furnace gases may be thus summarized: Thirty years ago they were considered of no value, and were often burned at the mouth of the furnaces. They were next partially used, by retaining a portion to heat the air for the blast and burning a large proportion under boilers to generate steam for driving the blowing engines. No attempt was made to burn the gases economically, and a considerable quantity was wasted. In 1894 attempts were made in Scotland, at Wishaw, near Glasgow; at Seraing, in Belgium, and at Horde, in Germany, to explode them in an engine cylinder, in the same way as producer gas, instead of under boilers. Complete success attended these pioneer efforts. It was found that, when thus utilized, the quantity required was only one fifth of that needed when burnt under the old system, and this discovery has been very fruitful of good results, especially in Germany and Belgium, where the subject has till now attracted much more attention than in England.

FINGERS AND TOES.

[Providence Telegram.]

Civilized people use the fingers. Aladdin's lamp is of no use without the hand. Civilized people make but little use of the toes; they are kept down cellar in a cold, damp, dark prison, and are seldom in a perfectly healthy condition. The toes are abused, misused, like neglected orphans, left to shift for themselves. Like the poor, we have them always with us, and, like the poor, also, they take what they can get and make no sign until they are dying of starvation. Civilized men and women become experts with their fingers, and do marvelous things with their digits. But whoever finds companionship with his toes, till gout overtakes him, corns complain to him, chilblains chastise him, or he bemoans his bunions?

Within 10 miles of us as we write the mayor of a city is dying from a trifling injury to a corn on one of his toes. In the same town within a week another man has died from the same cause. A United States Senator, after suffering amputation of a foot, is slowly dying because of a condition induced by imperfect blood circulation and consequent imperfect nourishment of the foot. The actor, Sothern, a few weeks ago received an accidental sword prick in the big toe during his engagement in "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre in New York. The injury, which was at first trifling, is now serious, and his engagements for the season are cancelled, and his condition alarms his friends.

The fingers receive daily more hard treatment than the toes do in a month, but the recuperative energy there is not impaired by defective circulation and no serious injury follows. We do not cramp our hands in sole leather, or pinch them out of shape in pointed shoes from the time we get out of bed in the morning until we get back in bed at night. We can use our fingers at every joint. The adult individual who can say this of his toes is as rare as a white blackbird.

When, in the course of events the toes sustain an injury, there is very little vitality or recuperative force; blood poisoning or gangrene sets in and in a few days the surgeon takes a leg and the undertaker afterward generally takes what is left, and all because in our modern methods our feet are neglected and the toes are starved and stalled.

A colt that does not have exercise in the air will never make a horse. What shall be said of the man or woman who has 10 of them, every one of which should do good service, and yet keeps them in cramped quarters, poorly ventilated, seldom exercised and never encouraged to show the possibilities that are in them?

Greater attention to the eyesight of school children appears to be a pressing need of the age in cities, at least. An investigation by Professor Smedley shows that eye defects are increased one-third by the first three years of school life, and that in ordinary schools 32 per cent have only two thirds of ordinary keenness of sight, while in one school this proportion reached 48 per cent. The dullness of pupils is due in great measure to eye defects.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Announcements for Sunday in the Churches of the City.

At the United Congregational Church tomorrow the preacher at the morning worship will be Rev. Dr. William Allen Knight, pastor of the Central Church, Fall River. In the evening Rev. Dr. McClelland, the pastor, will preach the fourth in the series of short sermons on "Parables for the Needs of Today"—"The Good Samaritan," a message for churchmen. At the musical service with which the worship begins Mr. Alfred G. Langley will play

Fugue on "Bach," op. 60, No. 3. Schumann
Walther's Prize Song, from "Die Meistersinger," with violin solo by Miss Jessamine A. Chase, Wagner-Wilhelmj
Elevation in E major, St. Saens

and Mr. Thomas Livingston will sing

I will sing new songs of gladness, op. 99, No. 4. Dvorak
God is My Shepherd, op. 9, No. 5. Dvorak

The opening selection in the organ recital, the Fugue on "Bach," is one of six fugues written by Schumann in honor of Johann Sebastian Bach, the letters in the surname of the great composer giving the notes forming the theme of each; B standing for B flat, and H for B natural. Some of these fugues are very brilliant: the one on the program is quiet in character, written for the soft stops of the organ. Bach himself wrote at least one fugue on his own name, as has also the composer Liszt.

At the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal the men's prayer meeting at 10 o'clock will be led by Captain F. B. Garnett in the Epworth League room and at the same time there will be a meeting for probationers and other young people in the library. The Holy Communion will be observed at the morning service. In the evening at 7:30 there will be the monthly people's praise service and sermon, the subject being "Emmanuel's Greatness."

Rev. W. N. Donovan of Newton Centre, Mass., will occupy the pulpit at the Central Baptist.

At the First Presbyterian the pastor, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, will preach at both services, his subject in the evening being "Thomas the Doubter."

At the First Methodist Episcopal the pastor, Rev. Thomas E. Chandler, will speak at the morning service on "The Lord's Supper as an Act of Obedience" and conduct the celebration of the Holy Communion. In the evening his subject will be "Christian's Fight with Apollyon," this being the fourth address in the special series on "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated with special music.

The services at the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church will be in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastor's work in the ministry. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. Israel Derricks, S. T. D., will preach, at 2:30 in the afternoon there will be an anniversary service, at which Rev. H. N. Jeter will preside and there will be addresses by several of the local clergymen and others and special music by the choir assisted by an orchestra.

The morning prayer meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association will be led by Mr. William B. Manuel. At the boys' meeting in the afternoon in the Association rooms the new assistant secretary, C. F. Coykendale, will speak on "The Great Refusal." The men's meeting in Odd Fellows' hall will be addressed by Rev. T. E. Chandler, his subject being "Do the Descriptions of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress Correspond to Reality?"

At the Zabriskie Memorial the services for Advent will be an early celebration at 7:30, litany at 10:30, high celebration at 10:45, at which Adlam's mass in F will be sung, and solemn evensong at 7:30, when the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis by Clare in D and Woodward's anthem, "Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion," will be sung.

At the Portsmouth Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. C. S. Dayhoff will preach at the morning service on "Bible Study," and in the evening will give an address, his subject being "Our Debt."

At the Christian Church, Portsmouth, the Junior Endeavor Society will meet at noon. The pastor, Rev. Henry W. McCrone, will preach both afternoon and evening.

At the Friends' Church, Portsmouth, the Loyal Temperance Union will meet at 3:30 o'clock, and in the evening Miss Delia Rees will give a lecture on "Christian Patriotism."

The pastor, Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, will speak at the First Baptist at the morning service on "Consecration." The topic for the evening will be "One Thing Lacking." There will be a morning prayer meeting in the parlor at 10:15.

At the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Annandale road, the pastor, Rev. Alfred Ostlund, will preach at both services, having for his subject in the morning "Christ Entering into Jerusalem."

Rev. Mr. Estes of the Friends' Church will address the meeting of the Salvation Army at 3 o'clock. In the evening at 8 o'clock Lieutenant Colton will hold his farewell meeting.

At the Union Congregational the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will preach at both services. The morning theme will be "Immanuel's Greatness," and in the evening he will speak on "Living the Noblest Life."

At the Channing Memorial the minister, Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., will preach at both morning and evening services. The subject of the morning sermon will be "The Faith of Love."

Lebanon Valley Furnaces to be Fired.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 1.—After an idleness of five months the five furnaces of the Lebanon valley, operated by the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company of Scranton, will resume work at once, giving employment to about 1,100 men. When the fires of all the furnaces have been lighted extra crews will be needed on the railroads running to this city.

A Month's Mint Product.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The United States mint executed during November 17,855,000 coins valued at $2,254,458.14. Of this $116,338.14 was gold and was for the government of Costa Rica. The rest was in American silver, nickel and copper. The value of silver coins was $1,906,000, and of base metal $230,120.

"HOOLIGANISM" IN WHITE CHAPEL

Constable Stabbed and a Woman Shot by London Rowdies.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The recent increased activity of the police here against "Hooliganism" in White Chapel has been speedily followed by a revengeful murder. Early this morning Constable Thompson attempted to disperse a band of Hooligans, when one of the latter turned and stabbed him to death. Thompson was closely connected with the search for the perpetrator of the "Jack the Ripper" murders.

Another band of armed "Hooligans" shot a woman in the Limehouse district last night and a number of other assaults by these rowdies have been chronicled.

Inhabitants of the East End of London are becoming alarmed at the frequency of the outrages.

PRICE WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE.

Complete Control of the Salt Industry Acquired by the Federal Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Chronicle says: The price of salt to the trade will jump from 95 cents to $2 a bag today. The Federal Salt Company has acquired complete control of the salt industry in Alameda county and of the entire output west of the Rocky mountains.

D. E. Skinner, president, and A. S. White, a director of the National Salt Company, which controls the output east of the Mississippi river, have been on the coast some time, and it is stated have bought up the small concerns or contracted for their output for five years, and consolidated them with the Federal Salt Company, which is subsidiary to the National Salt Company.

MAGIC AND FUN.

The first in a series of entertainments for the Sunday school of the United Congregational Church was held last evening in the chapel. A large number of the scholars and members of the church were present and were given a pleasant evening of magic and fun by F. D. Harrell of Boston, who executed a number of sleight-of-hand tricks in a clever manner and amused the children by his humorous conversation. He also gave a pleasing exhibition of his ability to make music with goblets of water. The next entertainment will be at Christmas time and will be appropriate to the holiday season.

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WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
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Sister's Vocation, by J. D. Daskam.
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A Little Tour in France, by Henry James.
Palestine, the Holy Land, illustrated by a series of Photogravures.

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The book upon which is based Rostand's play, now being presented by Miss Maude Adams, 50c.

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MARR'D IN MAKING, by Baroness von Hutten.
THE SIGN OF THE SEVEN SINS, by William Le Queux.

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